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AFGHAN OFFICIAL QUOTED ON ARMY'S MORALE, LOSSES

[Editorial Report] GF171437 Under the headline "With a Weapon in the Hands," Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 16 November 1982 on page 6 carries the 1,300-word second installment of Josef Vlcek's series of articles on the "Uneasy Path of the Afghan Revolution."

Vlcek opens the article by describing an operation carried out by "Sarandoy, a specialized public security unit" against a group of 24 "bandits" in an unspecified valley north of Kabul. He goes on to cite Dr Faruk, head of the political department of the Afghan Ministry of Interior, on the success of the security forces' operations against the "counterrevolutionaries." Faruk is quoted as having told him: "We are actually learning to fight in the battles. When we began to form the first Sarandoy combat units, most of their members had no combat experience to speak of, they knew virtually nothing of strategy and did not know the adversary's tactics and equipment. However, times have changed. Only a year ago 30 percent of the losses in the battles against the bandits were on our side and 70 percent on their side. This year this ratio has settled at 10 to 90 percent."

According to Faruk, "The Morale of the bandits is constantly declining. The times are gone when groups of 1,000 bandits operated on the territory of Afghanistan. The foreign instigators of the Afghan counterrevolution regard it as a success nowadays when they succeed, from time to time, in smuggling to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan gangs of 30 to 50 members. However, even with them they have to face grave problems. The smaller their 'combat' successes, the less they plunder for themselves, the more their morale declines. In a number of cases they voluntarily surrender to the Afghan authorities."

The Afghan army, on the other hand, is said to have "140,000 officers and soldiers" and its ranks are said to be "growing."

The 1,400-word first installment of the Vlcek series, which RUDE PRAVO published on 11 November, dealt with the changes that have taken place in Afghan rural areas since the 1978 revolution, with the land reform and the achievements of Afghan agriculture.

CSO: 4600/111

TEHRAN TURKISH RADIO ON AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN STRUGGLE

GF230828 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Struggle of Muslims Against Occupationist Soviet Forces Is Continuing"]

[Text] It is over 4 years now that the Muslim people of Afghanistan are waging a concentrated struggle against the blasphemous regime which is in power in that country. The Afghan people's struggle draws its strength from faith and Islam and is aimed at safeguarding their Islamic values and identity. It is also aimed at achieving the establishment of Islamid order in Afghanistan.

The heroic stand and resistance of the Islamic community in Afghanistan have forced the Soviet occupationists, in other words the Red Communists, who have stained the land of Muslim Afghanistan with blood for the sake of the interests of the oppressors, to ack like madmen, fully conscious of the fact that they have no other alternative but to resort to the ugliest and most infamous crimes. In line with this, they have set fire to and destroyed villages and fields belonging to the poor Muslim Afghan people. However, failing to achieve anything through this, they are currently engaged in a move aimed at suppressing the poor and defenseless masses with their most modern and advanced arms with a view to forcing them to accept their sovereignty.

Destroying villages, towns and cities by means of bombings, setting fire to fields, shooting animals and killing Muslims en masse by means of firing squads reveal the rapacious and savage habits of the aggressors who intend to capitvate a community--which accepts no religion or creed other than Islam--and who wish to destroy their august Islamic values.

Through their successful resistance and struggle for over 4 years, the Muslim Afghan mujahidin have clearly proved to the world that through their faith and unity they are capable of forcing the biggest and the most powerful army in the world to fall on its knees.

According to news agencies, Muslim Afghan mujahidin captured the (Rokha) military garrison in the Panjsher Valley last week--a garrison which is of major importance. In the course of this operation, the Muslim mujahidin

downed two Soviet helicopters. Apart from this, the Afghan mujahidin have attacked the enemy Soviet and government forces in the Nur Valley [as heard], northeast of Jalalabad, destroying 5 of their tanks and personnel carriers and killing 13 of them.

According to a report from Afghanistan, Muslim Afghan mujahidin have also attacked a logistics and engineering center in the (Band-i-Sharam) region and captured a number of government troops and seized a large quantity of the spoils of war [ganimet].

CSO: 4600/111

YAQUB KHAN OPENS UNGA AFGHANISTAN DEBATE

BK251125 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The UN General Assembly has opened the debate on the situation in Afghanistan. Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who opened the debate, introduced a 45-power draft resolution on Afghanistan. Speaking on the occasion, he called on the international community to exert maximum pressure for a political settlement of the festering situation in Afghanistan where foreign armed intervention had created a crisis of enormous gravity. The prospects of any political settlement will be jeopardized by any lessening of this moral pressure and the agony of the Afghan people would be prolonged. That would clearly be against the interest of the great powers which share a major responsibility for the maintenance of international peace.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said the crux of the Afghanistan problem is the violation of the sacrosanct principles of international law and the charter of the United Nations. Within Afghanistan, he said, the past 3 years have demonstrated that neither the coercive force of sophisticated weapons nor the might of a superpower had been able to extinguish the heroic spirit of the Afghan people to assert their freedom and to combat domination of their land. The struggle of the Afghan people continues on a national scale and with equal intensity in every part of the country. The 3 years of the Afghan struggle had also exposed the propagandist allegation that the resistance was sustained by mercenary activity from outsdie. The truth was that the people of Afghanistan were united in fightint for freedom from foreign domination. Internationally, the Afghanistan crisis has damaged the process of detente, darkened the prospects of peace and tranquillity in the region and heightened global tensions. The southwest Asian region has become a new focal point of conflict on the international scene aggravating the security concerns of regional states.

The Pakistan foreign minister refuted the argument that foreign military intervention in Afghanistan was necessary to defend it from outside threat saying that it ignored the time-honored traditions of independence of the Afghan people who never needed foreign soldiers on their soil to defend the freedom of their country.

About the solution of the Afghan problem, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan expressed deep appreciation of the secretary general's efforts in this regard. The

indirect talks conducted in Geneva through his personal representative Diego Cordovez were of a constructive nature. But he agreed with the secretary general's report that the most critical stage of the diplomatic process lay ahead. It remains our hope that this process will move forward and produce concrete results consistent with the demands and decisions of the international community.

On the draft resolution, he said it was yet another sincere effort in the interest of a peaceful political settlement of the Afghanistan crisis on a just and comprehensive basis. The draft introduced by the Pakistan foreign minister requests the secretary general to continue efforts for promoting a settlement in accordance with the principles laid down by the assembly. These include the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops, restoration of its nonaligned status, the right of the Afghan people to have a government of their choice and the creation of conditions to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in safety and honor.

CSO: 4600/111

RED CROSS ACCUSED OF DEAL WITH USSR

PM170957 Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Nov 82 p 16

[Bernard-Henri Levy article: "Scandal At the Red Cross"]

[Text] I will not devote my column today to any of the major events which have marked the week, but to a more minor, seemingly more marginal, affair in which I became directly involved but which might well very soon have unexpected consequences. In short, it concerns Afghanistan. More precisely it concerns the fate of the Soviet soldiers captured by the resistance forces. To be even more precise, it concerns the questions which one is entitled to ask about the role played in this affair by the Red Cross, that old and venerable institution. To be absolutely precise it concerns a complex, confusing, extraordinarily obscure and mysterious story the plot of which, however, like classical models, can be summed up in five acts and as many scenes.

First act: The scene is Peshawar, between Pakistan and Afghanistan, at the end of summer 1981. Marek Halter, Renzo Rossellini and I have come to deliver Free Kabul Radio's first transmitters to the resistance movements. Most of our mission, on both sides of the border has, thank goodness, gone without the slightest hitch. But the difficulties begin when it comes to knowing what to do with the cassettes recorded in Russian by dissidents Maksimov, Bukovskiy and Grigorenko which we have also brought with us from Paris. Can we make that kind of broadcast to the Soviet expeditionary corps? And is it morally conceivable to launch what must be termed calls for desertion when nobody knows what the mojahedin would do with possible deserters? The problem is no longer technical but moral. And we see no means of solving it alone.

Second act: This is our state of mind when a local Red Cross representative makes contact with us. Of course it is secret contact followed by an equally secret meeting. At the meeting we are informed of a plan which is nothing short of top secret. Roughtly-speaking it concerns setting up a triangular system making it possible to save the lives of Red Army soldiers taken prisoner by the underground fighters. The Red Cross, our interlocutor tells us, takes responsibility for providing safe conduct. Several neutral countries, including Switzerland and Lichtenstein are already prepared to accept those prisoners. They will enjoy an entirely conventional prisoner-of-war status

throughout the hostilities. All that now needs to be done is to obtain the agreement of the two sides which are in fact most directly concerned. We will take on the job of persuading the Russians, he explained. We ask you, for your part, to help us persuade the Afghans. And it will be a good thing for you if, as a result, you can feel more comfortable about making your broadcasts aimed at demoralizing the Soviet troops.

Third act: obviously we agree. And we immediately set to work. First in Peshawar where we see the resistance organizations one after the other; and where we try to show them the merits of an agreement which, in addition to its humanitarian aspects, would amount to recognition by the USSR of the state of war in the region. Second, inside Afghanistan where a member of our committee succeeds in meeting with a number of prisoners; in interviewing them for U.S. CBS News and in talking directly, especially with the guerrillas who captured them. Were we heeded? And did we influence the situation in some small way? Whatever the answer, several weeks passed. And one fine November morning, as in the worst trashy crime novel, a Soviet truck arrives at the Pakistani border with all its lights out; on board are bewildered young people unsure of what is happening to them; they are handed over without a word to a group of men, who also remain silent and who have come from Geneva; and thus, that morning, 28 May 1981, the first convoy of survivors from the dirty Afghan war secretly takes the road, if not to freedom, at least to the most clement of prisoners in Berne Canton, Switzerland.

Fourth act: What is happening in Berne? Should we believe the wild rumors reaching us? How should we interpret the fact that the soldiers Povarnitsin, Sinshchuk, Zapodnikov and Malikovich have been virtually kept in solitary confinement for several months? Is it natural that none of the foreign journalists who have come to meet with them should have managed to see them? Finally, is it true, as the Geneva press is repeatedly suggesting, that the Red Cross has signed a secret agreement with the Kremlin under the terms of which, in exchange for the right to visit the Kabul prisons, it promises to repatriate the unfortunate soldiers after only 2 years? If that repatriation took place it would mean an immediate visa to internal exile for those concerned. For Povaritsin, who made violently anti-Soviet remarks in the interview shown by CBS, it would purely and simply amount to a death sentence. However, the envoy we dispatch to Geneva to obtain some explanations receives only confusing explanations and when Winston Churchill, our committee's representative in Britain, grows worried by those rumors too, his letters also remain virtually unanswered. Why?

Fifth act: Since we feel that our Peshawar agreements have in any case been broken, we feel released from our promise to remain silent. And, being aware of the extremely serious nature of this gesture we decide to speak out, Marek Halter on Swiss television and I in these columns. What do we want to say? First that we want accurate and specific information on the situation of five men for whom, rightly or wrongly, we feel some responsibility. Second, that we ask, on our own behalf, or on behalf of irreproachable [inconteste] lawyers or doctors, that the competent authorities grant the right to make an official visit which, in principle, no prison in a free country should refuse. Third, that since that right to visit has so far only been

granted to officials sent by the Soviet Union's embassy, that seems to us to be a flagrant violation of Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War which forbids any form of intimidation of the said prisoners.

Fourth, we are anxiously waiting to be told as clearly and distinctly as possible whether, when the time comes, Povaritsin and his friends will be able to benefit from the international treaties codifying the right to asylum or whether convoys are already drawn up which will lead them to the scaffold on the prescribed date and at the prescribed time.... In other words the question which must be answered and which we, in fact, are asking is whether the Red Cross really is still the great humanitarian institution in which we have all been led to believe. Or has it too, like the most vulgar state or police apparatuses, also become capable of sacrificing its great principles on the altar of a logic which is, quite simply, that of world realpolitik.

Does it seem a minor issue? And does the destiny of those five soldiers lost in the gentle Swiss mountains seem derisory? The ethics of an age sometimes hinges, as people often forget, on derisory destinies like these. And for the true apostles of the human rights cause, the fate of five individuals in distress alone is the most formidable disturbance in the proper order of things. I would like to add that, for my part, I would prefer not to have to wait until the 5 become 10, 20, 100 or perhaps 1,000 to concentrate on the only enigma which I find important at present: Are the Western democracies under the heel of Brezhnev and the totalitarian princes or are they determined, in some symbolic cases like this one, to say "no" loudly and solemnly?

CSO: 4600/111

BRIEFS

'MASSIVE BOMB BLASTS' REPORTED--Islamabad, 25 Nov (AFP)--Two massive bomb blasts in central Kabul killed and wounded over 20 people and severely damaged some 40 shops, Radio Kabul, monitored here, reported today. The blasts were set off by "enemies of the revolution" and left hundreds homeless, the radio said. (In Prague, the Czechoslovak News Agency CTK reporting from Kabul said that five people had been killed and 32 others gravely wounded in the explosions. CTK said the blasts followed the bombings of four Kabul restaurants two weeks ago in which 16 people had been killed, and 27 wounded and public service buildings damaged.) [Text] [BK251628 Hong Kong AFP in English 1621 GMT 25 Nov 82]

UPDATE ON BOMB BLASTS--Islamabad, 25 Nov (AFP)--Five people died and 32 others were seriously wounded in two powerful bomb blasts in central Kabul's seven story Serai Sadeo Building, home of many ruling Khalo and Parcham Party members, Radio Kabul, monitored here, reported today. The explosions, in the modern Pamir area near the city's cinema house last night also gutted 44 shops and made "hundreds homeless," the broadcast said. The radio said that the explosions were "acts of sabotage" set off by "enemies of the regime and foreign agents," opposing the Marxist revolution in Afghanistan. The blasts follow a series of bomb explosions in Kabul's restaurants earlier this month and destruction of the city's highest building. The official Afghan media said the previous bomb blasts left at least 16 killed and 27 wounded. [Text] [BK251710 Hong Kong AFP in English 1704 GMT 25 Nov 82]

CSO: 4600/111

SITUATION IN TOUGGOURT REVIEWED

Algiers ALGERIE-ACTUALITE in French 21-27 Oct 82 pp 6-8

[Article by Amar Abbas: "Touggourt: Beyond Postcards"]

> [Text] ... Somewhere, in an eating-house in town, the humming of flies and the implacable ticking of an old clock punctuate the clatter of forks...
>
> "Fascinating South. Picturesque world. Impressive sunset." Such is the South according to postcards.
>
> "Brackish water. A dying palm grove. Abandoned houses. Renal colitis... and hopes!" Such is the South for those who live there. Our reporters traveled in the Touggourt area and describe a reality which is too often concealed under neo-exotic imagery.

Beyond all the picturesque of that "wonderful, captivating, mysterious" South, there is the other South. A South which has nothing in common with the dazed dromedaries and the dunes--"like oceans"--of postcards. A South--mere geographical entity--where people, simple people, are facing anachronistic problems of water supply, housing, unemployment, etc.

What do tourist folders praise Touggourt for? Nothing less than the tomb of kings, the palm grove, the magical dunes, all the usual claptrap. The sand wind which interrupts all activity, power shortages in summer, young people dismissed from school, sexual deprivation, none of this is mentioned. It is for others... but life goes beyond these tourist brochures. It must go on, like it or not. And that life is what History is made of.

As for Touggourt's history: "I do not know too much," the district head apologizes, "but I have here a cutting from EL MOUDJAHID where it is mentioned." He shows us a photocopy from ALGERIE-ACTUALITE from which, skimming through, we learn that T'gourt El Bahya, a femme fatale, adulteress and breaker of marriages, was chased from her den by "well-meaning souls." She moved somewhere else. Those who adulated her packed up and followed "to better look her into the eyes." This is how Touggourt is said to have been created, that is all. As far as the history of the area is concerned, we shall have to wait...

Place de la Liberte. A blazing sun has overcome the town. After noon, Touggourt El Bahya, the former queen of the Oases, becomes Touggourt-the-deserted. It is siesta time. Somewhere, in an eating-house in town, the humming of flies and the implacable ticking of an old clock punctuate the clatter of forks. On the wall, a poster of the national [soccer] team, and a few prints dating back to colonial times. And still that confounded ticking of the clock!...

At the UGTA [General Union of Algerian Workers] cafe, all the chairs are empty and the tea undrinkable. Because of the brackishness of the water. This gives us an excuse to start talking with the manager. In no time, we have a picture of the town all tied up, with its problems as strings: brackish and warmish water to drink and cook with. The son who cannot get married because of the housing shortage, "although others have no problem finding housing." The son-in-law who, for three years, has been a permanent guest at the father-in-law's. "He is not likely to get out of here since the housing shortage has been going on since 1967." Unemployment which is like a plague: "I remained several years unemployed and if it had not been for the town's UGTA, I would still be unemployed, although I have a family to support."

Outside, the heat remains stifling and the streets are desperately empty. The center of town is not much to look at: the pavement has potholes and is covered with sand; in places, the streets are no better than country dirt roads. A few houses are falling in ruins (later on, we learned that they are all that remains of the former military administration. The APC [People's Communal Assembly] had wished to include them in its real estate reserves, to be used for projects, but it is said to have met with difficulties in acquiring them.) The Transatlantic Hotel--which is still praised by tourist guides --has been abandoned for a long time. Its palm trees have become stunted silhouettes which time has yellowed and neglect aged. Near the swimming-pool, a broken sewer pipe fills the air with exhalations which desperately bring to mind those of Wadi El-Harrach. Opposite, the Casbah (the old town) has double-locked its heart against indiscrete eyes. It keeps for itself the greatness of its history and the indignities it suffered in the present time, when it was decided that the town would be built elsewhere. Like all of Algeria's casbahs, it dreams of protection and restauration and, like all of them, it has no illusions... For the time, it huddles up and watches as the new town spreads its tentacles and makes a clean sweep of all that is to be had: the polyclinic, health facilities, the high school... and the new town with its endless greed! With its solid new buildings, asphalt on its clean new streets, its arrogant architecture, the new town is crushing the small ancient houses of the Casbah, and especially the precarious and disavantaged shantytowns around it. Let us now make a digression.

There are some 7,000 "nomads from all regions," who live in the ghettos around the town. Poverty and destitution have forced them to settled down in Ain Sahra, Boumerdes and other places like Zaouiet Sidi Abed. They planted their tents and "buried" them under a mass of sheetmetal, palm branches and decaying wood. They huddled together, in tribes, shivering as if to protect themselves from the aggressions of the present and the uncertainty of the future. Trying to protect their only wealth: a corner in a shantytown. We met a few of them: "My (Mektoub) [destiny] stopped here. The day I sold my last dromedary, all my dreams ended. Now I have no job. My children go begging so we can eat, mostly bread."

Another: "I don't even have enough to go back to where I was born. Besides, what for: I have nothing to go back to, no house, no land... so, just for the birth certificate!..."

The third one, too, has "eaten" the last dinar from the last sheep he sold: "Now, I break stones all day long, hoping to sell them to those who have enough money to build houses..."

Old or not so old, they are all doomed to stay here as long as they do not have enough money to go on their way or go back home. In the meanwhile, they keep busy as they can. The luckier work for national companies. The others have no choice: they pick dates in season, the rest of the time they carry loads or beg. And even if they were entitled to subsidies to build themselves houses, they could not. They are too poor even to take advantage of this aid to the poor. And their children will go on growing up among promiscuity and disease; instead of going to school, they will use their meagre strengths to carry water and baskets for others... And let us now close our digression.

The traveler who comes to Touggourt via the Biskra road arrives in the middle of the "industrial zone." He thinks he can feel the town's economic activity. But it is only an impression for, as the district head pointed out to us: "It only looks like development"; and APC elected members added: "Most units you see in the industrial zones are used only for storage. Actually, there are very few production units in the community." There are projects like the SNMC [National Building Materials Company] planned brickyard. "And some projects, like the SNS [National Steel Company] tubing factory have been diverted. We do not even know why," local officials wonder before mentioning another anomaly: "SONATRACH created a barreling center in Touggourt. Why did it not also create similar facilities for asphalt, tires and fuel?" Apart from the fact that they call for an answer, these questions demonstrate the need of the region for small economic units that would create new jobs.

Therefore, Touggourt does not have a great economic potential. Does it, then, have a touristic potential? It certainly does; like all of the South, it has undisputable assets. What it does not have, however, are hotel facilities. Two hotels are abandoned (the Hoggar and the Transat) and one community hotel is still a project. That leaves only the Oasis (belonging to the Altour chain) to take care of travelers and tourists. Considering its prices, the least we can say is that it is an obstacle to tourism in the "pearl of the Oases." Tourists and travelers remain there only as long as they have to. The Bedouin hotel (outside the town), in spite of affordable prices and a picturesque atmosphere (a large tent is used as a bar and restaurant and the rooms are made of an assembly of boards and palm branches) does not unduly detain its guests. And that is all! Still, with a little more goodwill and a consistent budget, Touggourt could be at least the equal of Ghardaia.

All that remains to the community, therefore, is its agriculture, which is dominated by palm trees. There again, all is not roses. "The palm trees

are dying," we were often told. According to the official representative of the Agrarian Revolution, there are four causes for this "death": "First, the palm trees are too old; this could have been remedied if the practice of replacing palm trees had not been abandoned since 1965. Then, the rise of brackish water and the drying of the wells contribute to the withering of the trees. Finally, because of the oil industry, people tend to neglect this crop which has become relatively unproductive."

Then, what could be done? According to those with whom we talked: "We must go on with the project to revive the Wadi Righr Valley. Otherwise, in 10 years from now there will be no palm trees left in Touggourt." In the long run, that would mean the disparition of some 700,000 palm trees which provide a living for over 20,000 people, over half of whom belong to the socialist sector. It would also mean closing down the date-processing unit which provides some 50 permanent jobs and some 300 seasonal jobs (including 40 for women with no other resources). To prevent all this, there is no lack of solutions: "We must go on with the project to revive the palm grove and the valley," those involved insist and add that "this project is not new since it was first mentioned in 1975. All we have to do is implement it."

Without an industry, what kind of a future can Touggourt look forward to? If the palm trees are gone tomorrow, how and on what will those born today live? And how can the town develop if it cannot even keep its tourists? Today, Touggourt is making do as best as it can. But tomorrow? Tomorrow, we shall see these formidable live forces wearing themselves out, their backs against the wall, or hanging around the town's cafes. The young (and the not so young) suffer from unemployment and the lack of leisure activities. According to the employment agency official: "A lot of people are asking for jobs. We have 4,000 on record. That does not include those who do not apply here, especially girls. But there are very few employment opportunities because there is not that much work in the community. The rate of unemployment (60 percent) is very high. There is practically no permanent employment. Only five percent of our applicants can expect full employment; all others are doomed to temporary employment. Whether in agriculture or in the industry, employment usually does not exceed three months. Elderly women have difficulties finding a job, even as charwomen. Therefore, we must create economic units that can provide jobs for the people."

The same goes for leisure activities: there is a need for infrastructures to keep the young busy. The two youth centers are "cramped and underequipped," and there are two cinemas: "Should we go to the movies seven days a week, four weeks a month?" To say the least, this is inadequate to fill the painfully empty days of all the young people in Touggourt. Even EL MOUDJAHID arrives here one day late. With nothing better to do, these jobless/recreationless slouch idly against the wall as the active world goes by. When a woman goes by, the most "daring" follow with lusty eyes the sway of her body; since they have no housing that would enable them to get married, nor assigned place to get rid of their excess energy (the brothel was burned down last summer by ignorant and illuminated self-appointed guardians of morals), they will go to evil haunts and drown their dreams and inhibitions in gallons of

bad wine. And by the time they are finished cursing the emptiness of all places like Touggourt, they will find themselves excluded from the mainstream of life for rape or something else.

Full-Fledged Health Facilities, But...

It would be presumptuous, to say the least, to try and get acquainted with all of Touggourt's health facilities in a few hours. All the same, with the assistance of its health department director and that of the president of the Medical Council, we attempted to encompass the essential.

First, the infrastructure: "We have full-fledged health facilities, including an effective polyclinic and a 120-bed district hospital which we organized ourselves." As we proceed with our visit, Dr Ridjet explains: "We have all specialties and a comprehensive medical personnel. But we lack material and human resources for specialized care, for which we are dependent on Algiers." Concerning medical personnel, Dr Ridjet will say: "Eighty percent are from India; communicating with the patients is a problem. In that case, even the nurse-interpreter is not enough, for the patient is not in direct contact with his physician."

Then, the diseases: "There is no special Touggourt pathology. But we do have cases of hypertension (which is the fate of all Algerians, considering the problems they must face) and especially renal colitis, mostly due to the lime stone content of the water." Many questions continue to be raised about the water the Touggourtis must drink. Some find it suitable for drinking. Others do not. The people we talked to at the health department belong to the latter category: "We keep sending samples to Ouargla for analysis. The results show that generally this water is not fit for drinking. Add to this the hazards presented by an uncovered main sewer like that of Madhi, and the sanitation problems experienced by the town, and you will have named the main causes of renal colitis."

Finally, the initiatives: "We had no ophthalmology department. We created one from scratch. In two years, sometimes with only one specialist, we made about 500 interventions. But this is not quite enough yet."

Our visit was coming to an end. In the wards, some patients were lying on the ground. Our guide commented: "People are not yet used to beds. Most of them are from nomadic families... In spite of our mobile PMI [expansion unknown], we still have trouble reaching them, medically speaking."

And, in closing, this wish: "Ideally, each Algerian should be given a health book to improve follow-up and reduce waste. We would like to use our media to make people aware of this need."

So do we!

9294
CSO: 4519/66

INTERNATIONAL GOLD SMUGGLING RING BROKEN

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 14 Aug 82 p 14

[Article: "Developments in the Investigation of the International Gold Smuggling Ring"]

[Text] A development has taken place with the investigation of the international gold smuggling ring. After the interrogation of one of its members by the monetary and commercial police squad. It was discovered that the ring, which has amongst its members Swiss nationals, a Jordanian doctor and some gold merchants, has been able to smuggle into the country 200 kilograms of 24 carat gold worth 2.1 million Egyptian pounds over the last 2 months only. By this the custom offices would have lost an equivalent 2.1 million in duties since the payment was also smuggled out of the country. Part of the price of gold is exchanged into foreign currency at banks abroad. It was further discovered that the smugglers made 3 phone calls on each trip. The first between the ring members abroad and the Jordanian intermediary informing him about the arrival time of the foreigner carrying the gold. The second phone call is to learn about his safe arrival with the gold, and the third between the Jordanian intermediary and the gold merchant designated by the ring to receive the gold.

Mr Ahmad Idris, deputy director of financial and commercial affairs, has handled the investigation under the supervision of Hasan Sharbini, the g neral prosecutor, after having notified Chamcellor 'Atif Zaki, the attorney general, about the incidents and details of the matter.

The general prosecutor started by interrogating Muhammad Hijazi Ahmad and the Jordanian doctor, who is a relative of the ring leader in Switzerland, and also the ring intermediary in Egypt. It was concluded that the doctor's relative, Badawi Musa Al-Jilani Hamamah, who works in gold and money exchange has visited the doctor every time he came to Egypt and stayed with him in his apartment at Masr-al-Jadidah, he also assists in paying the rent. At the beginning this ring head informed the doctor that he would be sending him some foreigners carrying with them gold bullions in shirts that have been made specially for smuggling. He asked the doctor to meet them at the airport adding that he could identify them through the plastic bags they were to carry which had on them 3 longitudinal colars of red, blue and yellow, in addition they had the word Zurich printed on them. The ringleader has given the doctor a number of 10 pinster prints, to be given to the foreigners who in turn would hand it back to the leader. This way he would be certain the doctor got the

gold safely. The ringleader told the doctor last June that a Swiss national, Peter Zern, would arrive in Cairo on 14 July and that the doctor was to meet him in the arrivals lounge, approach him and say the word, "Anagin" are you Peter Zern so Peter replied positively and the doctor escorted Peter in a taxi cab to his apartment in Misr al-Jadidah. Over there he proceeded to take off his shirt where he had 26 1-kg bars of gold bullion hidden, and he handed them over to the doctor. The doctor then phoned the ringleader and informed him of the safe arrival of the Swiss, the doctor was then told to contact one of the suspect merchants and to hand in the gold. The merchant came and gave the doctor the equivalent in Egyptian currency. The details of prices and exchange rates used to take place between the ringleader and the gold merchant either through the telephone or by the personal appearance of the ringleader in Egypt. The Jordanian doctor added that Peter Zern spent 1 night in Egypt and went back to Switzerland carrying with him the price of the 26 bars, having been driven to the airport by the gold merchant. In July and early 8 August Swiss nationals were able to smuggle into Egypt 200 gold bullions worth 2.1 million Egyptian pounds, and that they smuggled its value in Egyptian currency out of the country. In addition to this the price of the gold smuggled on two occasions was exchanged into foreign currency through banks abroad.

On the last trip the two Swiss men carried with them 52 gold bars weighing 52 kilograms and worth 676,000 Egyptian pounds. The doctor handed one gold merchant 36 bars and another 16. The final accounts were to be settled by the ringleader and the merchants.

Borg Keislaring, the arrested Swiss national confessed that the ringleader in Switzerland had instructed him not to get close to anyone so they wouldn't feel the gold he was carrying in his vest, and tell about him; and not to lean forward to pick up something lest the gold slip onto the ground. He added that the ringleader sent two Swiss nationals on two different trips so that if one of them should get caught through knowledge of the authorities, the loss wouldn't be too great--only half the bullion. Peter Zern the second convicted Swiss national repeated the same words of his acquaintance and he added that it was he who talked his friend Borg Keislaring into the smuggling operation knowing that Borg enjoys travel, so he offered him a free trip in return for carrying the gold, and that it was the ringleader that decided the date of travel and that the ringleader assured them both that in case they should be caught they would not be booked, and that all they had to do is give up the gold in return for being freed.

Lieutenants Ahmad Abu-Alala', the head of the airport security and investigation, as well as Muhammad Hidaya and Ramadan al-Adl are carring out investigations to locate the gold bullion that have been smuggled into the country. So far 17 bars have been found weighing 17 kilos. The investigation of Lieutenant Ala' Abass head of the monetary crime squad revealed that the ringleader was born in Jerusalem and that he has been previously convicted of smuggling 220 kilograms of gold from Egypt to Israel.

The police gave an order for the arrest of the two Swiss nationals, the Jordanian doctor and one gold merchant. Another merchant was released on a 5,000 pound bail. They further ordered the arrest of some merchants who had escaped and that a safe specialist be used to open the safe of one of the escaped merchants.

9945
CSO: 4504/459

ANNIVERSARY OF 1952 REVOLUTION

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 245, 2 Aug 82 pp 29-30

[Article: "Abul Nasir Lives Again in 'Mubarak's Egypt"]

[Text] Twenty-three July in Egypt 1982: Our revolution remains, it continues, started by Nasir followed up by al-Sadat and is now being led by Mubarak--just like that, and within this framework Egypts celebration was "official" for the first time in 10 years, on the 30th anniversary of the July revolution.

However, beyond the official level the image of the celebration differed, and the occasion was grasped by political circuits as well as the political leadership, some intellectuals and writers in order to indulge in a discussion that varied from a call for reevaluation and a subjective stand, to an evaluation of achievements and negative aspects of the revolution.

The "celebration" of the official news agencies was in breaking the silence of the last 10 years. Not one of these agencies be in the television, radio or national paper failed in joining in one way or the other this occasion, which climaxed with Mubarak's speech on the morning of Monday 26 July at the headquarters of the ruling National Democratic Party, a speech that dealt with the internal and external situations.

Mubarak's speech came after this article was prepared for AL-DUSTUR, and also 3 days after surveying the official news networks and their coverage of the occasion in addition to monitoring the views of political officials on this occasion.

On the official level, the policy of the television and radio celebration did not deviate from the aforementioned line of considering the 23 July revolution a continuation since 1952 up till this day. This line was expressed by television in more than one program amongst which is the "Egyptians." This program was prepared on this occasion by its director Himat Mustafa.
Ms Mustafa narrated the events that led to the revolution and the aims of it, later she dealt with the 1956 and 1967 wars side by side with what she called the "corrective revolution" on 15 May 1971. After talking about the 1973 war she changed to the subject of "the stage of reconstruction and peace" and the Camp David Agreements as well as the rebuilding of the Suez Canal cities then the moment the Egyptian flag was raised over "all Sinai."

Most other "nationalistic" newspapers followed the same path in their headlines which were devoted to the subject of the July revolution. On the morning of the 30th anniversary AL-AHRAM newspaper wrote that the July revolution was a sharp divider between two eras and that its continuation over the years has not made it a routine matter, thus loosing its motivation and effect; rather it remained over the last 30 years an illumination sign that determines the proximity of its principles. It also remained pulling and pushing in the direction of adhering to its charter.

When the newspaper mentioned that the revolution caused every human being to be exposed to periods of hunger and illness. It emphasized that this was not a shortcoming of the revolution but rather the shortcoming was in those who tried to manipulate it for their personal benefit. Eventually these people and their positions faded away with no detriment to the revolution in spite of them because they were hypocrites.

AL-AHRAM did not refer to either the late 'Abd-al-Nasir or ex-president al-Sadat, AL-AHRAM found it sufficient to mention Mubarak's name saying that he gave the revolution its due, and that he referred to it on more than one occasion, considering it a 'glorious leap' into a better future: "It is best that its legacy not fade away or that its attributes disappear."

In the opening statments of the so-called national newspapers, AL-JUMHURIYAH, the "spokesmen for the revolution" in the beginning, called for the objective evaluation of the revolution's achievements and the strengthening of its understanding. AL-JUMHURIYAH approached this matter by discussing one of the revolutions's achievements, that of free education, which assisted in altering the social map of Egypt, and assisted in educating generations whose rights now are to debate, evaluate and understand.

As for AL-AKHBAR newspaper it published in its weekly issue an editorial by the editor in chief Ibrahim Sa'dah, the Egyptian journalist who was close to al-Sadat in the later part of his life and whose name was on a list published by American newspaper and magazines of journalists working for the CIA.

Ibrahim Sa'dah defended al-Sadat and ascertained the continuity of the revolution during al-Sadat's rule. He opposed those who describe the events of 15 May 1971 as a corrective revolution instead of describing those events as corrective acts of the "mother revolt."

Mr Sa'dah views the "mother revolution" as continuing but that the 1950's events do not agree with those of the sixties and seventies and that whatever was agreed upon in the early eighties may be in conflict with what will happen in the mid and late eighties...i.e., the revolution from the point of view of Mr Sa'dah, which is generally the same point of view of the official press, is alive however each president has his own point of view, distinctive personality, clarity of policies and individual approach, thus he has a "natural right in choosing his own aides and policy overseers."

The words between the quotation marks were the threshold that Mr Sa'dah used to explain his point concerning the differing stands of some with regard to the "mother revolt," which continues. He said that those banished by al-Sadat

feel a certain animosity towards him and deny any relationship between the events of 15 May 1971 and the revolution of 1952. And those who were made close by al-Sadat are terrified of the prospect of banishment or replacement today or tomorrow.

At the same time some views were demanding the necessity of an objective stand and a serious evaluation of the revolution "free from the bias of adversaries and the justification of the supporters," analysis of the pros and cons of the revolution had already filled the papers.

In clarifying the revolution's philosophy with regards to foreign policy, some studies that were published on the 30th anniversary strived to expose the conviction of the revolution mainly that the principal danger facing the Arab nations is that of Israel. Facing this danger, has to be through the creation of a body able to block this danger, accordingly the revolution was activated after the Israeli-French and British aggression on Egypt in 1956 in order to insure the aim of unifying the Arab nations or at least an integration able to insure a unified action.

With respect to the shortcomings of this philosophy the aforementioned studies discussed the mistake that took place when the revolution gave absolute priority to the confrontation with some Arab regimes and "when the revolution differentiated between its real comprehension of the Israeli territorial expansion intentions in all the Arab lands regardless of the ruling regimes and its strategy in dealing with those regimes."

In another study by a Nasirite colomnist Muhammad Salmawi, he mentioned that the Egypt of the July revolution which had refused political and economic dependency, followed a third path that guarantees its national independence. The writer referred in this respect to the 5-year-plan (1960-65) regarding it the best example of that category of new economics "which depends on central planning in directing the economic activity for the benefit of the majority of the people, while at the same time granting individuals freedom in starting private industial and commercial ventures within a framework that does not allow monopoly.

The writer referred to a report from the World Bank issued more than 10 years later and that certify's that what Egypt accomplished in its first 5-year-development plan (a growth of 6.7 percent) exceeds the yearly average of all growth percentages up to that date in the Third World.

The writer concludes his opinion by saying that the path that was initiated by the July revolution is the path for the future not only to the developing countries but to the industiral ones too. This was testified to by professors of economics amongst whom is (C. Meerdal).

There were samples of how the official news agencies and "national" newspapers handled the 23 July revolution. It is noticed in this respect that 'Abdal-Nasir's name was only mentioned within the framework of discussion of the continuity of the revolution all through the last 30 years.

In addition to this many politicians, party leaders and officials had other views and statements which they declared on this occasion.

Muhammad Rashwan, a member of the political office of the ruling party, minister of the People's Advisory Council, and mayor of Cairo, said that in the final evaluation the July revolution was a successful one which succeeded in fundamental change within the society and redrew the social map of Egypt.

He added that the problems currently facing the people, 30 years after the revolution, has many reasons. Amongst these is the population increase and the heavy toll of war expenses against Israel.

Mr Rashwan did not forget to clarify that the "corrective revolution" is an integral part of the July revolution and that 15 May 1971 moved the country into the domain of constitutional legality, it corrected the negative aspects, released the prisoners and stopped torture, etc.

Another official from the ruling party, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, started his declarations by emphasizing that the July revolution was a popular revolution using the army as its means. However, he was devoted to attacking the rule of imposing security controls he concentrated on the negatives which took the form of arrests, imprisonment and torture. He concluded in ascertaining the link between the May and the July revolutions and Husni Mubarak's call for purity and honesty.

If we leave the ruling party, national newspapers, and the official news agencies and move to the opposition parties, its newspapers and the declarations of their leaders, we find that the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] prepared widespread celebrations. They held an art exhibition, and displayed books and cassettes which included recordings of the late president 'Abd-al-Nasir, and national anthems that praise the revolution. They also held a symposium that had many participants including party and union representatives as well as public figures among whom were Khalid Muhyi-al-Din the opposition party leader, Ibrahim Shukri leader of the Socialist Workers Party, Amin Huwaydi and Muhammad Fa'iq both ministers at the time of 'Abdal-Nasir, Ahmad Khawaja, former president of the lawyers' union, and others. AL-AHALI, the opposition party's newspaper, contributed with a special edition that included conversations with seven personalities listed in alphabetical order as Husann Shafii', Khalid Muhammad Khalid, Khalid Muhyi-al-Din, Zakaria Muhyi-al-Din, al-Abdl-Latif al-Baghdadi, 'Ali Sabri, Muhammad 'Abdal-Salam, al-Zayat and Fathi Radwan.

A delegation from the opposition party also paid a visit to 'Abdal-Nisir's grave where they laid some wreaths.

As for the Workers Socialist Party, they held a symposium in which political personalities participated including Dr Hasan Sabri al-Khuli, the personal representative of late President Jamal 'Abdal-Nasir, Ahmad Hamrush the well known writer as well as Dr Yahya al-Jamal assistant secretary of the grouping party.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri leader of the Workers Party also spoke. He linked what is happening today with what happened 30 years ago claiming that there is a congruence, "as if time is trying to each us a lesson."

Mr Shukri noted that 30 years ago the free officers discovered that the weaponry they used in the war in Palestine was faulty and they concluded that they had to determine the causes so that they could secure their position, and this was one of the main reasons for the July revolution; 30 years later we do not have faulty weapons but rather a faulty peace, faulty agreements, and in place of the Faluga seige, we have the Beirut seige.

It was noted that the Socialist Workers Party on the 30th anniversary of the July Revolution had two concerns, the revolution and current events in Lebanon. At the same time that Mr Shukri discussed the benefits of the revolution and its achievements and how its effects transcended Egypt's borders to the Arab World and the Third World as a whole, he called for admitting the mistakes which we pointed out as three major ones, during implementation, namely agricultural reform law, the Yemen war in the domain of foreign policy which he described as a big gamble which lead to the 1967 defeat.

Mr Khalid Muhyi-al-Din mentioned in his statements the positive aspects of the revolution, as for the negative ones he pointed out as: not preparing the country for the possibility of a Zionist imperialist invasion at the time it was struggling to end imperialism, a situation that encouraged Israel and America to aim a blow at the new social experiment in Egypt in 1967, and also the disproportionality between freedoms and the social changes that took place.

It remains for us to become familiar with Mr Mustafa Kamil's opinion and statements. Mr Kamil is the leader of the Liberal Party that calls for freedom and free enterprise. Mr Kamil denied that his party restrains itself from the 23 July revolution stating that the founders of the Liberal Party are amongst those who contributed in forming the officers' movement and who supported it since its beginning. He recited the benefits, using as an example the evacuation of the British army and the establishment of the republican regime and the abolishment of fiefdoms, and the control of capital on the government in addition to other aims.

The negatives in the view of Mr Kamil are in the fact that the revolution was unable to achieve one of its aims, that of establishing a proper freedom. Here he claims that the corrective revolution corrected this shortcoming.

Thus Egypt celebrated, officially and popularly, the 30th anniversary of the 23 July revolution of 1952. And if officially it was mentioned that there is a continuing link over the years, and if 'Abd-al-Nasir's name was missing from the editorials of some "national" newspapers, then quite the opposite was true on the popular level and within the opposition and national forces. Between the two positions today will be a witness for the future, and reality will witness which side is truer.

9945
CSO: 4504/459

BRIEFS

MRS MUBARAK HEADS CEREMONY--Mrs Mubarak headed the opening session of the various family planning centre building. The opening was attended by Dr Amal Usman, minister of social welfare. The session was also attended by the Alexandria governor's wife, Mrs Buthaina Tawil member of the People's Council, Mrs Zahia Marjuk head of the Executive Council for Training and Research for Family Planning and the institutes staff. Mrs Mubarak also held another meeting with the ladies and leadership of the national democratic party of the Alexandria governate. This meeting was attended by Dr Amal Usman, and Mrs Imtithal Dib, member of the Peoples Council and Women's Secretary-General. [Text] [Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 Aug 82 p 5] 9945

CSO: 4504/459

WEST HAS GIVEN UP HOPE FOR REMOVING REGIME, SAYS PRIME MINISTER

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 97, 11 Nov 82 pp 2,3

[Text] Iran's premier Mir Hussain Mussavi claimed this week that the imperialist powers had given up any hope of creating an alternative regime for Iran. The West, he said, had had to come to terms with the fact of the Islamic regime's survival in Iran.

Mussavi, whose taped message was broadcast by Tehran Radio on Sunday, enumerated a series of achievements and successes for his government and concluded that in November 1982 the regime was much stronger than it was a year ago.

However, he conceded that his government was grappling with a number of problems like inflation, shortages of essential goods, unrest and the animosity of "reactionary and imperialist forces."

"I want to emphasise that it is the sanctity of our goals which is important," he said. "Our nation of Hezbollah (Party of God) have proved that they are prepared to forsake material comfort to attainment of high ideals and spiritual goals."

Mussavi said that before the revolution, life was corrupt and Iran was under the domination of foreign powers. Today Iran was independent and life was "clean."

"The monarchist regime's dictum was to encourage materialism," he said. "That regime was promising a Paykan (locally produced family car) for every Iranian family.

"We will give no such promises. We know what it means; it means that every family in the urban areas can own a Paykan at the expense of the country's being subjugated to foreign powers and at the expense of the misery of the rural people. Our slogan is that within 10 years we will achieve full self-sufficiency and will not be dependent on anything from abroad.

Mussavi said that the entire nation was supporting the regime. No longer were its enemies thinking of an alternative one. Counter-revolutionaries had lost hope, although Bani-Sadr was still making irrelevant speeches and Rajavi was encouraging his agents to embark on desparate escapades.

Iran's foreign policy was also showing definite signs of success, he claimed. The fact that Iran had managed to prevent the holding of the non-aligned conference in Baghdad was a tremendous success. Other countries, including Japan, "were now fully aware that they could not dictate their terms on Iran.

He claimed that the Iranian oil industry was showing definite signs of an aggressive marketing potential. Iran was using its enormous purchasing power as a lever to force exporting countries like Japan to buy oil from Iran. Iran's message was now clearly communicated to all nations.

However, he conceded that there were many problems. Most of them, he said, stemmed from the war with Iraq. Vital equipment and resources had to be diverted from welfare and construction projects to the war effort. It was natural that development projects would suffer.

Bulldozers, loaders and other heavy machinery were taken from the construction sites and transported to the war front. Manpower had to be similarly transferred. But it was in keeping with the wishes of Islam and the Islamic nation that the government had to do this.

"War has had tremendous blessings for us," he said. "For one thing because of war we Muslims began to evaluate our strength, our people gave up their corrupt habit of living in comfort and braced themselves for getting used to a life of hardship and sacrifice. This was no mean achievement, and its effect would be long-lasting.

"Additionally, we have had to cope with other problems," he said. "We had to cope with 1.5 million destitute people as a result of the war, to which must be added 1.5 million Afghan refugees and 400,000 Iraqi refugees. Additionally we have some 40,000 Iraqi prisoners of war under our care.

"It would be unfair to minimize the burden of these refugees on our economic, social and security resources," he said. "The government's efforts to provide essentials for the people have to be judged in the light of its preoccupation with these huge problems."

There was also the problem of Iran's main port being out of action and its second most important port, Bandar Imam (Shahpour), being close to the war zone. Bandar Abbas was being fully utilised but it lacked the necessary infrastructure. Transport means were also scarce, and because of the economic blockade Iran was unable to import spare parts and vital necessities.

Yet, despite all these tremendous problems Iran's Islamic regime had managed to keep industries going, to encourage agriculture and to feed the rising population. He claimed increases of 20 to 30 - 40 percent in the productivity of many industries compared to the time of Bani-Sadr. But he did not give real production figures, nor compare industrial and agricultural productivity with the figures achieved during the Shah's regime.

He bitterly complained of those "corrupt" elements who constantly referred to the comfort and welfare prevailing during the Shah's regime. He said it was wrong to make such comparisons.

The comparison between now and the time of the Shah's regime could be made only in terms of spiritual achievements. At that time the country had no spiritual direction, while the authorities were encouraging material advances and increases in consumption. But now Iran was driving towards self-sufficiency and spiritual strength.

The nation of the Party of God was fully happy to forsake material comfort for spiritual achievements. "Nobody can claim that the ordinary people are now nostalgic about the welfare conditions of the past, because we see that the ordinary people are now fully supporting us."

He then promised to take urgent measures to bring profiteering, hoarding and rising prices under firm control.

CSO: 4600/113

PEOPLE SEEN DEPRESSED BY SOCIAL REPRESSION, REGIMENTATION

Vienna WIENER TAGEBUCH in German Nov 82 pp 16-18

[Article by Massimo Boffa: "Iran Today"]

[Text] Returning to Iran after an absence of 18 months, one has difficulty in recognizing the country. The revolution has continued to pursue its course, a terrible course that has marked all the country's people. On people's faces one sees mostly weariness with the sacrifices that have been made and with those that are certain to come.

The war that has been raging for 2 years at the farthest end of the country continues to consume thousands of young men, and in the cities the little monuments that the families erect on the sidewalks to those they have lost are increasing in number. Iranian battle tactics during their offensives and the lack of equipment are leading to extremely high losses. After the recapture of Khorramshahr last May it appeared as if the war were drawing to a close, but it flared up again with the attack on Basra and there is no end in sight.

In spite of the war the economic situation of the population has not deteriorated very much. The rationing of vital goods is working better, and the increase in controlled prices has stayed within bounds. The increase in oil production in recent months and a severe austerity policy are making a secure supply of vital products possible. Still, some goods are scarce, and the lines in front of the shops are often there until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Many products can only be obtained on the black market, where prices are 3 to 10 times as high as the controlled ones. Such phenomena are normal in a state of emergency, but this state of emergency is stretching to infinity.

The visitor is surrounded by a new mood which isolates him somewhat from his surroundings: it is fear in all shades, from stark terror to simple caution. In fact, life abounds in violence. In 1 week there were three explosions in the center of Tehran, and the biggest of them claimed more than 20 lives among the poor at a market. The perpetrators are not known; "U.S. agents" say the authorities. At night shots can be heard: there are brief exchanges of fire between Pasdaran and Mujahedin. Repression has been extremely harsh for more than a year; it is mainly directed against the Mujahedin and other paramilitary groups on the extreme left (Peyar, Fedayin), but also against any other form of organized political opposition.

The power of decision of the revolutionary tribunals is extremely great and is used against every expression of political dissent. The numbers that are mentioned cannot be checked, but the most likely estimates mention between 30,000 and 50,000 prisoners and 2,000 to 3,000 shot by firing squads.

Among the reasons for dissatisfaction is an increasingly tight network of minor prohibitions that interfere in daily life and under which mainly the women have to suffer. They have not been allowed to appear in public for about six months without the "hejab" (this is a scarf prescribed by Islam, which covers the hair). It is regarded as undesirable for a woman to hold a job, and women are also affected more than men by a minute and paternalistic control of sexual mores. For the rest, the austerity policy imposed by the war is quite compatible with the "revolutionary" style: Normal life has become more sober, the large cities are grayer. After sunset the streets are empty.

Weariness with a life that is becoming increasingly difficult is growing. To be sure, it is mainly the upper and middle social strata, the intellectuals, who are feeding the dissatisfaction. But also in the lower middle classes and the proletariat, the mass basis of the Islamic Republic, active agreement with the initiatives of the regime is gradually melting away.

Naturally the revolution has become partially institutionalized. That is one of the results of the termination of the open power struggle. The activity of the various organs is now better coordinated, there is more cooperation between the individual ministries. But the country is by no means pacified. The trauma caused by the removal of Bani-Sadr has not yet healed, and there are palpable signs of a deep political crisis. The regime feels itself besieged by a society that appears to it, at least in some of its components, to be becoming increasingly hostile. Those holding power have changed the form of their appearances in public: Formerly they loved to be immersed in the masses, now they hide behind excessive protection. The speaker at the "Friday prayer" in Tehran, the most important political event of the week, speaks from a concrete niche to the tens of thousands, perhaps even 100,000 faithful who still come to hear him.

Domestic Disunity

The government is not internally unified. After the fight against "Banisadism," not only the heterogeneity of Islamic power became clearly more visible, but also the relative isolation of Khomeyni's forces within a highly complex religious system. There is practically no important domestic political question, in which there are not paralyzing differences of opinion. Some of the most important reforms which were to permanently change the face of society are currently blocked; this is true of land reform, for the "cultural revolution" at the university and for the adoption of the laws of the Koran into the penal code. The differences of opinion are not openly organized, but are clearly visible. Almost all speakers in parliament have for some months been expressing their concern about the increasing polemics. The Islamic Revolutionary Party has only half succeeded in becoming the "only party:" it has eliminated its enemies, but is torn apart internally; the differences of opinion within the party cannot be stifled and settled, and so they appear as a faithful image of all the currents present in the power system.

When the discussion in Tehran today is about the conflict between the "line of the imam" and the "ojatiun," this is a reference to a fundamental conflict that is dividing Islamic power and keeping it suspended between some quite different development projects. The "ojatiun" are a form of Islamic freemasons, who are vehemently hostile in their opposition to the Bahai sects and communism. The number of their members is limited, but not the political influence of their ideas, which are very compatible with some currents of Islamic traditionalism and with the way one part of Iranian society interprets the revolution.

The communists (and others) call them "right-wing Khomeynists:" they are opposed to the socialist and populist tinge of the revolution, they defend property, would like to call the policy of nationalization in question, they are as hostile to the Soviet Union as to the United States and they propose an integral Islamification of mores, but also a greater autonomy of the political sphere with respect to the religious. Some important ministers are now numbered among their followers: Tavakoli (Labor), Parvaresch (Education), Velayati (Foreign Affairs), Gharazi (Petroleum), Saimi (National Defense). In the elected bodies, principally in parliament, the "right wingers" are well represented; Of 200 delegates, 100 are included in their ranks.

The Line of the Imam

Publicly the "line of the imam" is in force: radical on the social level, aggressive in foreign policy, somewhat more moderate in the Islamification of mores, but firm on the total equation of religion and politics. Khomeyni's confidants occupy the most important positions of power: those of president of state (Khamenei) and parliamentary president (Rafsanjani), prime minister (Mussavi) and the leadership of the department of the economy. In addition, they can check on the organs created "from above" on the basis of strict selection: the "Pasdaran," the "Crusade for Reconstruction" and the youth volunteers. But the leaders of the Islamic Republic do not want to aggravate the conflicts during this phase, but to seek compromise solutions and gain time.

However, that feeds the impatience with which the promised reforms are expected. As far as land reform is concerned, the "Council of Protectors of the Constitution" (whose task it is to examine whether the laws passed by parliament are compatible with Islam) has rejected a series of proposals which, in its opinion, paid too little heed to property. The differences of opinion revolve around the distribution to the peasants of properties confiscated and nationalized after the revolution and of those that exceed a certain size. Two years ago a start had been made in distributing land without a law, but this stopped after the outbreak of war in order to avoid inner conflicts. Today it is clear that not much more can be expected here. Recently Khomeyni intervened to break the resistance of parliament and to arrange for the division of the properties which were lying fallow or whose owners had fled. Parliament is debating a compromise law that provides for compensation for the expropriated landowners. There is no agreement concerning the legal status of the expropriated land: should it be nationalized and turned over to the peasants to use, or should it pass into their ownership?

Matters stand somewhat similarly with respect to the cultural revolution. The university has been closed since the spring of 1980, and there has been no agreement

yet about the form of its reopening. (Only the medical school has resumed operation, and students in their last semester are being allowd to complete their studies at the various colleges.) The plan for a comprehensive "Islamification" of the students was dropped, and discussion is now concentrating on the criteria for admission to a course of study: should fixed quotas be established for the members of revolutionary groups, for the poorest strata of society, for the young people who are most loyally devoted to the "line of the imam," or for individual regions of the country? If, as it appears, the university will reopen soon, the science schools will take precedence over the humanist schools: four of them (political science, science of history, sociology and economic science) are now being examined by a special commission of the Qom Theological Academy for the purpose of "Islamification." The state leadership obviously wants to guarantee admission to students with proven Islamic and revolutionary faith, but also to ensure a good level of scientific-technical education, which is missing today.

Parallel Justice

Perhaps the most controversial law, which has been ready for 2 years but whose implementation is constantly being delayed, concerns the introduction of the laws of the Koran into the penal code. Until now, punishment in the sense of the Koran (stoning or shooting for adultery, whipping for less offenses) has been based on a system of parallel justice, which exists side by side with the one inherited from the former regime. Today in Iran there are on one side the revolutionary tribunals presided over by the clergy, which pass judgment on political crimes and offenses "against morality," and the regular courts on the other side. The attempt to unify the penal code in the sense of the Islamic laws, as Khomeyni himself has repeatedly demanded, has come to nought because this runs completely counter to the tradition of law in the country, and also the material requirements for a rapid implementation of this plan are lacking. But the attempt made last spring to curb the excessive authority of the revolutionary tribunals has failed, mostly because of the resistance of the two most active and most fanatical Islamic proctors in the capital, Lajevardi and Ghilani.

Opponents of the Islamic Republic, who chose the path of emigration or of armed resistance, do not attribute any great importance to the internal contradictions of a regime that they condemn out of hand. On the other hand, the Communist Party ("Hezb-e-Tudeh") is trying to utilize these contradictions for its own (meagre) political initiatives. The "Tudehs" are concerned about the growth of the "right" and mainly about the lack of an offensive from the "left." "Dissatisfaction is increasing among the people," says Kianuri, the party secretary. "The proletariat and the poor are still for the revolution; if they believe that Khomeyni is in danger, they are ready to rush to his aid. But in this climate of political armistice, in the midst of a thousand daily difficulties, without knowing who is responsible for them, indifference is spreading."

The party is continuing to support the Islamic Republic and the "line of the imam." It is engaged in semilegal activity: its daily newspaper was shut down 1 year ago, and now it is publishing a bulletin every 14 days, supposedly in an edition of 80,000 copies. The communists are probably right when they claim that their ideas are meeting with a certain response: they do in fact coincide with those of the least integralist wing of the Islamic Party: they want greater decisiveness

in the passage of social reforms, a rapid end to the war against Iraq, less severity in the policy of repression and in the Islamification of mores.

Succession of the Imam

One of the most delicate problems facing the Khomeynist leadership today is ensuring the succession of the imam. The constant postponement of the nomination of the college that is supposed to succeed the imam in exercising the role of leader bears witness to a perfectly understandable embarassment. The problem can, in fact, not be solved within the Khomeyni current, it extends to the entire Shi'ite clergy. The major ayatollahs in particular must be included: Galpayeghani, Shariat Madari, Marashi, Shirazi, Ghomi, Khoi. None of them can be considered "less" than Khomeyni from a strictly religious point of view. It is also well known that none of them really takes Khomeyni's positions and that they are all, at least tacitly, maintaining their independence from the revolution. The men in Khomeyni's entourage, in contrast, lack "religious" authority: ayatollah Montazeri, an absolutely loyal Khomeynist and the only one who has so far been mentioned as a possible member of the college, does not have the necessary stature to be able to assume the role of the imam.

In spite of all these problems, it is highly unlikely that the present Iranian regime could deviate far from the path it has adopted. A turn, in the sense of a moderation which would relieve the pressure on society, appears not only premature, but would very probably exceed the possibilities of those currently in power.

9581
CSO: 4620/8

HIGH PRICES, INSECURITY WORRY PUBLIC

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 97, 11 Nov 82 pp 4, 5

[Text] While Iranian officials, including Premier Mussavi, have been boasting of the Islamic republic's strength and ability to survive Western-inspired plots, Tehran newspapers even though under the mullahs' firm control, are giving a different picture of life in Iran.

According to a market report in Bourse, a Tehran economic daily, prices of locally-produced cigarettes, officially priced at 80 rials, have shot up to over 400 rials for a pack of 20, despite the fact that cigarettes are a State monopoly.

The daily Kayhan said two chain smokers had phoned to congratulate the State monopoly on its doubling the price of cigarettes from 40 rials to 80 rials a pack. But they reserved their good wishes, saying they would give their sincere congratulations only if cigarettes at official prices were available at State shops.

"It is better to rejoice at doubling the price provided we are spared the profiteering of the black marketeers," they said. But they thought there was no chance of this.

Cigarettes are not the only items available only at black market prices. Mothers sending their daughters to primary and secondary schools are hard put to find material at shops to make the long shapeless dresses which are compulsory for their children to comply with the regime's idea of Islamic dress. Material for making chadons (veils) has gone up from 40 rials a metre to 400 rials. Yet the supply has dried up.

The shortage of cloth has forced some school principals to allow girl pupils to attend school not dressed in Islamic "uniforms" but in any sack-like garment which served to make the girls look unattractive.

Meanwhile the prices of casual jackets, especially those similar to those warn by air force pilots which are favoured by young people, have gone up from 20,000 rials to 50,000 rials each. Locally-produced casual jackets, available at 2,000 rials before the revolution, are now sold at 15,000 rials each.

Prices of fresh vegetables, which are not rationed, have gone up fourfold because of recent bad weather. The Kayhan newspaper has apologised for government's inability to bring the prices down because of a shortage of petrol.

In addition to high prices the people have to contend with lack of security, especially after dark when revolutionary guards no longer patrol the streets because of the threat to their lives. Householders have to hire unarmed night watchmen.

One naive reader has meanwhile written to the women's weekly magazine ZAN-E-RUZ wondering why her husband of 15 years had left her to marry a young widow. She argues that the "Imam's order" to men to marry the widows of the martyrs does not apply to married men "especially my husband, who cannot meet the needs of one wife let alone a second one." ZAN-E-RUZ advised her that the editors could not solve her problem.

CSO: 4600/113

CHIEF PROSECUTOR GIVES VIEWS ON TERRORISM, TUDEH'S LEGALITY

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 16 Nov 82 p 10

/Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Tabrizi; 15 Nov 82, place not specified/

> /Text/ According to a report by the correspondent of SOBH-E AZADEGAN, before noon yesterday Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Tabrizi participated in a press-radio-television news conference with local and foreign journalists and spoke about judicial matters, the work of the public prosecutor's office during the time he has been in charge and militant groups.

He began by saying: In the past year and a half all of these responsibilities were entrusted to us and we gave a report of measures carried out to the Muslim nation and the oppressed peoples of the world. Herewith, also are explanations regarding some important points. Regarding judicial matters, at the beginning we faced a shortage of judicial cadres in the offices of public prosecutors of the revolution. As a result of the establishment of teaching cadres and help from learned individuals from the religious teaching centers in Qom and Mashhad and other cities, this shortage was to some degree alleviated. Also, lines of communication were established between public prosecutors' offices in the provinces and Tehran, a major step in confronting criminals on the run who flee from one city to another. It must be pointed out that our public prosecutors' offices operate in uniform and interrelated fashion. Information from the offices of provincial prosecutors as a whole is exchanged through the prosecutor's office in Tehran, this being a very important step in getting things done as well as in fighting the counterrevolution. On the other hand the offices of public prosecutors have done much effective work in the past year concerning financial and accounting matters, which has created special orderly procedures in government institutions and ministries. The overall effect of such auditing procedures is very useful in safeguarding the treasury and economically helping the government.

At the present time any property which comes into the hands of a public prosecutor's office is put into the special account of the government if it is subject to expropriation or it is put into a government trusteeship account if such property has been subject to sequestration--so that offices of prosecutors

are not involved in normal financial undertakings that could lead to a lack of coordination in revenue procedures.

Regarding security, he said: considering the 20 June attack by the counter-revolutionaries and subsequent events involving assassinations, bombings and criminal activities carried out by them, thank God offices of public prosecutors were able, with the help of the /Revolution Guard/ corps, komitehs, other organs as well as the public, to destroy these terrorist and counterrevolutionary groups, with which no other country is as much involved, to gain the upper hand and to create such security.

Here I wish to thank the brothers who during such efforts have been wounded and disabled and to send greetings to the pure souls of those martyred.

It must be mentioned that except for some assassinations and bombings we have not heard of any other type of such activity in provincial cities. The roots of such activities have been eliminated in most cities and the perpetrators have been arrested. In the case of Tehran, I must say that basic steps have been taken. For example since 20 September until now there have been 4 assassinations and those have occurred in side streets during confrontation with members of Hezbollah. I must say here that the counterrevolution has come to realize the blind direction of its line. In captured documents we have seen them write that 'the situation has worked against us' because most of the assassinations were carried out against unarmed and defenseless people. I wish also to remind you that in accordance with documents that have come to hand the explosion across the Communications Center was caused by the hypocrites. Their plan was not only to set off an explosion but to blow up an important and sensitive center which they had staked out. Instructions for setting off the explosion had been issued earlier and documents regarding the matter were retrieved from the hypocrite who had responsibility for carrying out the plan and who was killed in the clashes.

Other work of the offices of public prosecutors in the past year included the prevention of the exodus of foreign exchange and working to help eliminate the economic difficulties of the country in all instances. Up to now some 1.5 million smuggled dollars have been recovered by offices of public prosecutors. Gangs involved in smuggling, the transfer of foreign exchange out of the country and forged passports intended for use in helping to get the idol worshippers and members of mini-groups illegally and without authorization out of the country, have been arrested.

Another positive instance of the work of the offices of public prosecutors has been to collect debts owed by affluent persons who were taking advantage of the revolution and did not want to pay what they owed. Consequently, with the cooperation of banks who had complained to us and asked for help some 4 billion tumans were recovered. From the point of view of security and the economy, as well as the fight against corruption, prostitution and narcotics, we have had continuous activities. He then responded to questions put to him by the journalists present. Referring to questions raised by Majlis deputies concerning vulgar tapes and suggestions that their proliferation should be prevented by the public prosecutor's office he said: We know that one of the

most important ways of returning revolutionary societies to a colonized state is to encourage and create corruption and prostitution. In order to deal with this matter, the office of the chief prosecutor established the Court Against Sins, a step which was approved by the Exalted Imam. I do not believe such acts will take place openly. Responding to a question concerning a terrorist group which had plans to overthrow the government he said: As a result of the follow-up and vigilance of brothers in the office of the public prosecutor and the help and cooperation of brothers in the central 'komiteh,' those involved were arrested. A number of members of these groups were killed in clashes and the remainder will certainly be punished. The respected Minister of Interior had commented on this matter at a cabinet meeting. He then answered a question concerning the educational and guidance program for prisoners by saying: If it were not for such Islamic contacts, they would not have taken part in television interviews and discussions. They have also acted effectively in helping to uncover and pursue counterrevolutionary groups.

He also added that they will be freed when their conviction term ends and they do not have to participate in special classes. Referring to narcotics trafficking the chief prosecutor said: This fight cannot be carried out by one organ of government alone. It needs coordinated efforts by the Gendarmerie in surveillance of borders, the Ministry of Roads in keeping an eye on highways leading into and out of the country, the Ministry of Health in treating addicts, and even the Ministry of Education and Training in educating these backward individuals. Coordinated programs are also under study in this regard. He was then asked whether sentences of execution in certain cases may be revoked. He answered by saying: No, I have not heard anything regarding this matter. If a court should hand down a death verdict which is not upheld by the Supreme Court, the verdict would still be carried out. It may only be delayed, if new information is received and further cooperation between judicial authorities and the condemned is needed.

Responding to a question concerning groups such as Hojjatieh, 'Misam,' the 'Majority Organization' and the Tudeh Party, the chief prosecutor of the revolution said: All these groups are illegal and their legal standing must be confirmed by the Ministry of Interior. It must be noted that these groups have been involved in many illegal acts and in some provincial cities those connected with them have been arrested and executed. Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Musavi Tabrizi then spoke about the recent landlord-tenant bill as well as the present situation concerning hypocrite and militant groups opposed to the revolution. He said: This bill has been quite beneficial and that in this connection many individuals have been arrested or killed. He added:: The condition of these mini-groups is very chaotic and disorganized and their organizations are facing total annihilation.

He added in conclusion: If an institution should be established as a ministry of information, it will not come under the office of the chief prosecutor. In answer to a question, he answered in the affirmative concerning his candidacy as a member of the Assembly of Experts.

5854
CSO: 4640/48

IRAN CLANDESTINE COMMENTS ON TUDEH PARTY

GF171640 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Nationalism of the Tudeh Party"]

[Excerpts] If we accept that the Tudeh Party is not an independent organization in its politics, ideology, organization, and finance and is in fact an affiliated party--that it is a dumb follower and is attached to the Soviet Union and that it is working and struggling in all matters, domestic and foreign, in the interest of that country--we will begin to understand better many complicated issues and crises connected with Iran.

First of all we are neighbors with one of the greatest and strongest states in the world. We cannot ignore this fact and assume that this country could have no foreign interests.

Second, the state has also committed aggression on a neighboring state which is one of the weakest, the most backward, and poorest states in the world.

Third, the influence of this great country cannot be ignored when it exerts this influence through its very vocal agent in the shape of the Tudeh Party of Iran, which incidently is enjoying a considerable and growing influence with the Iranian regime. Therefore an analysis of the Tudeh Party and its sister parties will help us understand many complicated and critical problems connected with Iran.

In November 1981 a letter was sent to the central committee of the Tudeh Party from the general plenum of the Iraqi Communist Party, an underground organization and similar to the Tudeh Party having secret relations with the Soviet Union. The letter discussed the Iraq-Iran war in a way that deserves attention and importance.

Part of that letter outlines the stand of the Iraqi party regarding the war, It reads:

The central committee of the Iraqi Communist Party sends its friendly greetings to the Tudeh Party as an expression of its solidarity with the struggle of the Iraqi Communist Party against the usurping dictatorship. The Iraqi

Party also appreciates the struggle of the Tudeh Party in support for and preservation of the Iranian revolution and expresses its praise for it.

The illegal, and underground Iraqi Communist Party in another part of its letter to the pupper Tudeh Party said: The Iraqi Communist Party follows with much interest and admiration the course of the struggle of the Tudeh Party and its daring initiative toward the unification of all the progressive forces in Iran and its support of the struggle against the dictatorship and its henchmen in Baghdad and its struggle for neutralizing the plots of imperialism, especially that of United States, in Iran. The Iraqi Communist Party also expresses its appreciation for the warm and brotherly feelings that bind both the brother parties which is a point of pride among members of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear listeners, these were excerpts from the letter sent by the illegal and underground Iraqi Communist Party to the puppet and hated Tudeh Party of Iran.

What do we learn from this letter? The first conclusion that we draw is that the Tudeh Party and the illegal Iraqi Communist Party have an identical and common policy regarding the war.

Second, the making of a national war and its expansion by the Islamic Republic regime and its success is not only the objective of the two communist parties, that is the Tudeh Party and the illegal Iraqi Communist Party but it is also the objective of a third sister party, which is the patron of the other two parties. Therefore we can conclude that the interests and objectives of these three named parties with regard to the war are completely common, and identical.

If Khomeyni and all the mullahs shout 100 times a day, "death to the Soviets," or talk of a "neither East nor West" policy of the Islamic Republic and independence, the slogans cannot hide their common strategic alliance. However, the Soviet Union, with regard to the Iraq-Iran war and with great effort and humor, has always tried not to take a clear position. It has been professing a neutral position to confuse the Iranian people and the world at large.

[Passage omitted] The people really do not know what forces are at work within Iran and what forces are behind the scene flinging the country into the dark abyss. These Johnnies [the regime] are continuously talking about their high mission, leadership and capabilities and of their struggle in the liberation of Iran. However, they are like those foolish friends who are ignorant and who have not yet found a way out of the current daily problems facing Iran.

But those who know and engineer the situation are trying to cover up the common objectives persued by the Islamic Republic regime, the Tudeh Party and the Soviet Union and keep the people confused about the real issues involved. They want the Islamic Republic to draw closer to the Soviet Union. These people are in fact guiding the regime and are closely attached to the supporters of the Tudeh Party.

The Radio National Voice of Iran that broadcasts from Baku in the Soviet Union in its Persian broadcast on 20 April during its commentary on the Iran-Iraq war warned that Iraq should accept Iranian terms for peace as the Fath Al-Mubin operat-on should have brought home to the Iraqi regime that the only way to end the war was to accept the Iranian terms and that a continuation of the war would only ruin the Iraqi and Iranian nations. Now is there any doubt left regarding the Soviet policy over the Iraq-Iran war?

Here we should take note of one important point. Who would benefit from a continuation of the war? Who are the particular people who reap benefits from the Iraqi-Iranian war?

The Tudeh Party in a message issued by its central committee on the anniversary of the war said that the Tudeh Party has constantly demanded that in order to fight this counterrevolutionary movement, anti-Islamic and republic plot, all the material and manpower resources of our country should be marshalled and called on all friends of the Iranian revolution all over the world to help so that the revolution, democracy and the Islamic Republic of Iran may effectively fight against the aggression. Twice more the statement stressed the need for Iranian manpower abroad to help in the war. This vehement and extraordinary insistance is for what purpose? Does it not show that a secret plan is being perfected and now being implemented. [passage omitted]

What more proof can we find that will show that the Tudeh Party and the Soviet Union have the sole objective of toppling the regime of Saddam Hoseyn and seek victory for the revolutionary and anti-imperialist groups. Who are these revolutionary groups? Nobody but the same illegal and unofficial Iraqi Communist Party, the Tudeh Party, and the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. All these have a common objective regarding the war. And this is the very same policy that the Soviet Union is persuing.

And what about the nationalism of the Tudeh Party? Is there such a thing? How and when did the leaders of the Tudeh Party become nationalists and start talking loud and clear about the greatness of Iran? If we look at the history and record of the leaders of the Tudeh Party over the past 40 years, we see that these leaders have been stabbed in the back by their own comrade leaders and have fallen. There is no mention of patriots in the Tudeh Party. In view of all this, what about all these claims about nationalism? [passage omitted]

CSO: 4600/110

'NVOI' ASSAILS RIGHTIST TREND IN IRAN

TA172042 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Way To Bring Nearer the Death of Colonialism and Exploitation in Our Revolutionary Society"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: The rightist trend opposed to the Imam's and the revolution's genuine line is a great and real danger which if not defeated in all its dimensions through revolutionary decisiveness will call into question the possibility of safeguarding the revolution's gains and the Islamic Republic's system. What is a cause for hope is the fact of the recognition of the true faces of the rightists and their methods of operation by many of the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The opponent rightist trend itself for a long time now, by overt assault against the Imam's and the revolution's genuine line, has disclosed its true nature and ominous aims. From the CIA-fabricated hojjatis to remnants of the former regime, from remnants of the liberals in government organizations and the revolution's institutions to the ignorant and superficial friends of the revolution--this wide spectrum of the opponents of the genuine line of the Imam and the revolution--are striving hand in hand in the opposing rightist trend to crush the goals of the Imam's popular and anti-imperialist line. In order to promote their ominous aims, these individuals resort to every filthy and indecent act, from plots and conspiracies to ploys and tricks, from blackmail and distortion of facts to fabricating dossiers and sticking labels. These individuals are prepared to shed the blood of millions of struggling Iranians and true followers of the Imam's popular and anti-imperialist line so that they will perhaps succeed in restoring the previous situation and in paving the way for the return of the great Satan to revolutionary and emancipated Iran. One must struggle with utmost power against this very dangerous trend, and should take into consideration that this battle is a destiny-making battle, a just and sacred battle. [passage omitted]

Yes, in order to crush the Islamic Republic's system, the wide spectrum of the opponents of the Imam's and the revolution's genuine line resorts to every condemned method; and the superficiality, fanaticism and monopolism of the ignorant friends of the revolution renders the greatest assistance in the promotion of its ominous goals. As a result of the plot by the revolution's

foes and the superficiality of the ignorant friends of the revolution, the dismissal of the true forces believing in and loyal to the gains of the revolution from government organizations is continuing. According to the acknowledgement of the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic themselves, the sticking of labels on the supporters of the meek in the towns and villages and on those who desire fundamental reforms has been transformed into an ordinary phenomenon, and many of the best and most sincere defenders of the Imam's and the revolution's genuine line have so far been the victims of these conspiracies, provocations, plots and sticking of labels by the rightist trend opposed to the Islamic Republic's system. An end must be put as soon as possible and with the utmost decisiveness to the continuation of this extremely dangerous situation, the rightist trend must be dispossessed, and the potential of dealing blows to the gains of the revolution must be removed forever from the wide spectrum of the opponents of the Imam's and revolution's line. This too is not possible except by smashing the economic and social bases of the rightist trend.

The rightist trend, consisting of the wide spectrum of the opponents of the Imam's line, in order to preserve the economic and social bases of the system of capitalism and big landownership, has rebelled against the Islamic Republic's system, and resorts to every condemned and indecent act to advance this ominous aim. These opponents of the Islamic Republic of Iran are well aware that if the Imam's and the revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line succeeds, and if the economic and social foundations of capitalism and big landownership are eradicated restoring the previous situation and bringing to power in revolutionary Iran a regime favored by the great Satan will no longer be possible. It is for this reason that while striving to maintain the economic and social foundations of capitalism and big landownership they particularly endeavor with the utmost power to dismiss the sincere supporters of the genuine line of the Imam and the revolution from government organization and the revolution's institutions, and toward this end they stick the communist label on everyone, even on the committed high-ranking government figures of the Islamic Republic.

Now, by a clear recognition of the aim and plan of the rightist trend and the way to smash it, any sort of procrastination in eliminating this trend is the greatest aid to its development. By crushing the economic and social bases of the system of capitalism and big landownership the death of colonialism and exploitation in our revolutionary society must be brought nearer.

CSO: 4600/110

KHAMENEI SAYS U.S. WANTS ARABS TO FIGHT IRAN

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 97, 11 Nov 82 pp 3, 4

[Text] President Ali Khamenei claimed early this week that the United States was encouraging Arab regimes under its control to wage war against Iran in an effort to divert attention from efforts to finalise the Palestinian issue.

"The United States has a two-pronged policy in the region at this moment in history," Khamenei said in a TV speech. "Firstly the US is trying to create sectarian and ethnic warfare here such as setting the Arab against the Persian, and secondly it is trying to turn Iran-Iraq war into a major issue to divert attention from what it is doing in Palestine."

He said the United States was also interested in intimidating Iranians by such threats as the possibility of a superpower engagement in the region. Washington was encouraging other western powers to interfere in the affairs of the region to weaken the Islamic revolution.

"Other great powers to not want any direct interference in our affairs," he said. "They have been helping the Iraqis on and off but they are wise enough not to listen to America.

"These powers know that if they interfere in our affairs they will face our might, they will lose all their interests in the region," he said. "They are wise enough not to risk their great interests in the Persian Gulf region."

On domestic affairs he said the public resentment over high prices and shortages was not important. "People may have some resentment but it is not important compared to their love for Islam. We see people are supporting us in any way they can so we must not conclude that public resentment has led to the loss of popular support for Islamic regime."

He also said that the regime had effectively stamped out terrorism by a combination of efforts by revolutionary guards and Islamic courts. Now only third rate opposition activists remained in Iran; first and second-rate activists had fled to Paris where they made occasional noises.

"It is right to say that terrorism is committed by a united group of the opposition forces," he said. "I believe the Iraqis, helped by the Americans, are supplying the terrorists with equipment".

He assured his viewers that the opposition groups would not be able to harm the Islamic regime. Their leaders were demoralised and thinking of settling down abroad. But they were putting on a brave face, he confessed.

He said he would like to preach to the people not to criticise the government machinery and the civil service. There were bad elements in the civil service who were yet to be purged. They engaged in creating tensions. They were infected by nepotism and discriminatory practices which the Islamic regime must eradicate.

Khamenei's TV speech came one day after his prime minister's radio interview.

CSO: 4600/113

'NVOI' ON REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S ANTI-IRANIAN PLOTS

TA291140 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Extensive Plots of the United States Against Our Revolutionary Homeland"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: World-devouring America is continuing its impudent interventions in our country's internal affairs, the aim of which is to undermine the revolution from within and also to draw NATO member countries into its subversive activities in Iran. Every day Reagan is increasing his subversive activities against our nation. He has formed an official organization in Washington called the Organization Studying the Iranian Situation, or more precisely an organization to stage a coup in our country. High-ranking officials of the CIA, the Pentagon, the State Department and also Clark, the U.S. president's assistant on national security affairs, participate in this organization.

As the Imam has stated many times, U.S. imperialist circles will never leave our nation alone and cannot tolerate the overthrow of the annihilated Shah's regime and the loss of the former Iranian regime, which was the United States' loyal ally in implementing a neo-colonialist policy in the oil-rich region of the Persian Gulf. It is particularly for this reason that Reagan, by granting wide authority to the U.S. CIA in carrying out subversive and anti-Iranian activities, is plotting against our homeland.

In implementing its subversive plans against Iran, America relies above all on the dregs of the former regime who fled Iran following the overthrow of the annihilated Shah's regime, as well as the elements of the counterrevolution within the country. America's aim, as repeatedly acknowledged by that country's official authorities, is to bring to power a pro-Western system in our country which allegedly is compatible with America's values and interests. All of us are aware of those alleged values and interests of the United States. Reagan intends to implement his plan as soon as possible by exploiting the problems created in our country by the counterrevolution, the rightists and the superficials, as well as by the imposed war.

On Reagan's order, the U.S. CIA has formed military centers for the foes of the Iranian revolution in Egypt, Oman, West Germany, Turkey and some Arab

shaykhdoms. Experts of U.S. intelligence organizations in sabotage and military coups train the dregs of the former regime and the counterrevolutionary mercenaries who were expelled from the country as a result of the revolution. In general, former Savakists, fugitive officers of the imperial army, confidants and lackeys of the corrupt Pahlavi court and elements of the major capitalists and landowners form the main nucleus of this counterrevolutionary army. The U.S. CIA has allocated tens of millions of dollars to instruct, train and dispatch these saboteurs to Iran, and uses Iran's frozen assets in U.S. banks toward this end.

One should not forget that America has pinned a great deal of hope on its direct elements in Iran, and is trying, via these elements who operate in every garb, to create instability and a climate of discontent in the country. It is with the aim of implementing this very plan that America is aggravating the imposed war, and is encouraging and inciting Arab reactionary countries to participate in this imposed war.

At the same time, by relying on its military bases in the region America is threatening revolutionary Iran directly. The escalation of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon is at the same time a direct threat to our emancipated homeland. Lebanon is being transformed into a U.S. military base in the region. Moreover, the recent U.S.-Turkish agreement for establishing three military air bases in the vicinity of the Turkish-Iranian border is nothing but a consolidation of America's military positions near our homeland. As we are aware, counterrevolutionary forces led by Madani and Aryana are being prepared on Turkish soil to launch a military aggression against revolutionary Iran. The danger of U.S. military bases in Pakistan to our revolutionary homeland must not be underestimated. Our nation is well aware of the aims of world-devouring America's military penetration into the Persian Gulf, and knows that only through the unity of all true revolutionary forces, whether doctrinaire or nondoctrinaire, can all these plots by world-devouring America be foiled.

CSO: 4600/110

KHOMEYNI'S SUCCESSION SAID DIVERSION FROM WAR

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 97, 11 Nov 82 pp 5-7

[Text] Iran watchers have been interested in recent moves by the Khomeini regime to handle several important projects all at once. One major project is the elections for a constituent body which is to choose Khomeini's successors. Another is the apparent contradiction of escalating the war and yet sending out hints a "phoney" peace could be arranged at a price.

These two important efforts are being managed at a time when the country is engulfed in domestic unrest, popular anger at increasing conditions of hardship and finally constant complaints against lack of security.

Some analysts believe that the mullahs are about to declare an end to armed hostilities with Iraq. But they know that to do this would be a great "comedown" for them, especially after their previous belligerency. So the mullahs need to have convincing arguments for the Iranian people if they are to tell them that the slogan "To Jerusalem via Baghdad" is to be abandoned.

Cessation of fighting with Iraq could prove palatable for the public if it could be convinced that a state of war still exists and only actual armed conflict has been suspended. For the mullahs this would mean they could still benefit from advantages which the war gives them--keeping the army at the front and away from Tehran, putting the blame for their inefficiency on the war, keeping repressive emergency security regulations and so on. And they could at the same time get rid of the disadvantages of the war.

What must bother the mullahs is the difficulty of presenting their plan for the end of armed conflict to the people. Analysts believe that once there is no actual fighting, the families of thousands of schoolchildren who have been killed so senselessly in the war will start asking questions. They are bound to ask why their beloved ones were sent to their deaths in a war which brought no victory.

Many other questions will also be asked; such as why the army was so unprepared when the Iraqis attacked, why for over 14 months the army was not allowed to mount an offensive and many similar questions.

Some analysts believe that the mullahs have called for constituent assembly elections at this time to divert people's attention from their plan to end hostilities.

Others, however, believe that there must be more to the mullah's plans than that. They believe a power struggle between the mullahs has developed which could get out of control and threaten the very existence of the regime, especially when Khomeini is no longer around to patch quarrels up.

According to this argument Khomeini is personally interested in having his successors appointed in his own lifetime. This would give him a greater sense of security for his own life.

Although the mullahs are doing their best to show that they are united and that their regime has all chances of survival, there are undeniable signs of both a power struggle and a sense of defeatism.

The lack of unity among the mullahs is reflected in frantic efforts now being made by Khomeini and Montazeri to institutionalise the powers of the clerics as an independent entity from the government machinery.

On his side President Khamenei and his ministers are trying hard to bring extra-governmental organisations under their own control. Last week, for instance, Premier Mussavi visited the Mostazafin (Deprived) Foundation to dismiss its boss and appoint one of his own men in his place. This is one of the most important foundations in Iran--it controls most of the big industries, three leading newspapers, KAYHAN, ETELAAT and AZADEGAN, and also all the wealth confiscated from the Iranian rich. This foundation has so much money and resources that it can rival the government. It was the main power base of the assassinated mullah Mohammad Beheshti. And it was always under the control of an extra-governmental, mullah-dominated clique.

Now in a swift move the prime minister has dismissed its independent boss, Karimi-Fard and placed his own nominee, Mehdi Tabatabai, at the helm. In addition to this, the prime minister has just appointed a new "minister of the revolutionary army." To date nobody knows what his powers are. Eve the minister, a completely new name is not known to the public. But the implications are clear--the Government is now bringing the powerful revolutionary militia under its own control.

All these moves show that the executive power headed by President Khamenei, and reputed to be leftist, is trying to bring extra-governmental organisations under its own control.

However, those mullahs who have been forming themselves into an extra-governmental power base have not yet given up hope. Under Montazeri's own direction a new office has been set up to institutionalise the power of the Friday prayer leaders. A secretariat has been created to manage affairs of the Friday prayer leader all over Iran. According to its terms of reference this secretariat will be outside the powers of the government. And Friday prayer leaders in

the provinces will have authority superior to that of the governors appointed by the government.

Premier Mussavi showed his displeasure at the creation of this new office be referring to it in a statement in disparaging terms. He said that he welcomed the creation of the new secretariat for Friday prayer leaders. Then he played down its importance by saying that his government would like to receive information and assistance from the secretariat and in return to assign certain tasks to it to perform on its behalf.

Meanwhile, one anti-Khamenei mullah in Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, who was interim premier last year before being forced back-stage by Khamenei, is now back in the limelight. He was appointed a member of the Council of Guardians some time ago. During the past few months he has been organising the restructuring of the law, science and economics faculties of Tehran University into a new Islamic university. Now, he has been appointed one of the three members of a committee which is working on the question of Khomeini's succession.

Mahdavi-Kani is definitely in the Montazeri camp, along with Azari Qomi (one time revolutionary prosecutor), Meshkini and Jannati. Possibly all the Friday prayer leaders are also in the Montazeri camp. Khomeini, too, has often enough indicated his personal liking for Montazeri, though he is too shrewd to show any special loyalty to anybody.

One must assume that President Khamenei and his cabinet are in one camp, while Montazeri and the other theocrats who do not hold any official government posts are in another. There is a third camp among the fundamentalists often referred to as the Hojjatieh. They are an elusive bunch; nothing very definite is known about them. It seems they favour a policy which places the mullahs above politics but still in effective control of the situation. They would like to get all the credit for whatever good an Islamic republic does but not the blame. They would assign non-clerical subordinates as functionaries who would then get the blame when things went wrong.

The Hojjatieh would like to see the position of "leader" changed to provide for leadership by a college of theologians. But they have not really specified what the college would do. Their notion of politics is clear--they would like to see full Islamicisation of Iran. But their programme for this is unclear.

It seems, therefore, that three different groups of fundamentalist mullahs are now struggling to grab power. And while they are fighting among themselves some secularist mullahs, together with nationalists, monarchists and leftists (whether Marxist or pure) are blowing their own trumpets. Only the Tudeh Party has adopted a policy of remaining in place but not making any definite commitment except for supporting the Islamic republican facade for the time being.

The chances are, analysts feel, however, that the Khamenei-Kani factions would shelve their differences if they sensed trouble from other quarters. The cessation of hostilities with Iraq also depends on how strong the Khamenei-Kani factions feel they are in the context of Iran's present day political scene. The next few weeks could be interesting.

CSO: 4600/113

KHOMEYNI 'FIFTH COLUMNISTS' AMONG EXILES

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 97, 11 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] GHIAM-E-IRAN, an independent publication which supports former Premier Shahpour Bakhtiar, warned in its latest issue that the Khomeini regime's fifth columnists were travelling in Europe and the United States, implementing a carefully devised plan to demoralise Iranian exiles.

The fifth columnists arrive in countries seemingly as malcontent Iranians, the paper said; they are well dressed and clean shaven to give a false impression. They mix with exile Iranians, and engage them in long conversations in which they appear to be fully against the Khomeini regime.

Once they establish their credentials as opponents of Khomeini then they begin to carry out their original task--that of demoralising the exiles, the paper contended. This they do by encouraging a sense of defeatism and by exaggerating about the strength and chances of the regime's survival.

GHIAM-E-IRAN claims that these fifth columnists usually start their conversation with a description of the regime's atrocities. Then they put on a defeatist face and add: "But, alas, the regime is going to stay; these mullahs know how to manipulate the masses, to frighten them into submission and how to perpetuate their rule. I tell you, the regime is going to stay put for 100 years or more. This is the fate of Iran. This is Iran's history."

At times these fifth columnists try to convince their exile audiences that Khomeini's regime is here to stay, not only because it can terrorise the masses but also because the western and eastern powers so wish. They say: "I tell you, it isn't possible for a regime like that to stay so long without foreign powers' support. This is a fact; Khomeini is enjoying full support of all powers."

GHIAM-E-IRAN concludes that the exile opposition to Khomeini is so vital and so important that the regime finds it imperative to resort to such tactics against opposition groups based abroad. The paper argues that every time exiles manage to organise a big rally, or achieve some success, the pillars of the regime in Tehran start shaking.

"So you must not only disregard these fifth columnists, but also try not to allow them to spread their false message, because Iran needs your strength and our strength is maintained by our hopes," it says.

CSO: 4600/113

NABAVI: 'NO TRACE OF SHAH'S REPUTED WEALTH'

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 97, 11 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Iran's vice-premier for executive affairs, Behzad Nabavi has told the Iranian armed forces magazine SAF in an interview in its Aban (Oct 23) number that in spite of big sums spent on investigations no evidence has been found to confirm the late Shah had assets of $20 billion, as had been claimed by the Iranian government. They had not been traced if they existed.

When the Iranians were negotiating with the United States over the release of the American hostages in Tehran they asked for a guarantee that $34 billion in assets belonging to Iran would be returned. This figure was made up of $4 billion in U.S. banks, a further $10 billion which Iran claimed had been paid for military and other goods of services to be supplied to Iran, and $20 billion in assets belonging to the Shah.

The Islamic Republic had no documents to show Iran's assets so it blocked American efforts on the negotiations to get them to give them their list of these, Nabavi said. The Americans fell for the ruse and gave their list. The Americans also promised to locate the Shah's holdings.

Since then, Nabavi told the publication, people from all over the world had offered information on properties they said belonged to the Shah. But even though the Islamic republic had spent big sums on trying to find and prove their ownership they had so far not a single document confirming any of these belonged to him. People had told lies merely to try to obtain money, he said.

The same thing had happened when the former Central Bank governor Alireza Nowbari had made a lot of noise about the sale of jewelry by Farah Pahlavi in Switzerland. Big sums had been spent on making investigations with the help of Swiss banks and big sums had later to be paid in damages because the jewelry turned out to be the property of an elderly Iranian woman and had no connection with the Empress at all.

CSO: 4600/113

RAFSANJANI, KHAMENEI ROW OVER FRENCH ENVOY DECISION

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 97, 11 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] The rejection of the new French ambassador nominated to Tehran by the Islamic republic government was a direct result of the power struggle in Iran, well informed sources in the Iranian capital said this week.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani had so involved himself in a campaign against the French that the decision of the foreign ministry to approve the new envoy infuriated him, the sources said. As a result he went to Ayatollah Khomeini and pressed upon him the ridicule which could have resulted from a move which seemed thoroughly inconsistent with public policy.

President Ali Khamenei, to whom foreign minister Velayati is close and who is widely known to be at odds with Rafsanjani, was ordered by Khomeini to cancel the approval of the envoy.

Rafsanjani, following the claim by the Paris-based Mojahedin headquarters that their activists had been responsible for killing Khomeini's close friend for 60 years, Ayatollah Ashrafi-Isfahani, launched a series of bitter attacks on the French government, the French socialist party and even on President Mitterand himself by name.

The Majlis Speaker was said to have heard the news that the foreign ministry had approved the envoy's appointment "on a foreign radio broadcast" and was "shocked" by it.

CSO: /600/113

STOCKHOLM SUBWAY-TICKET SELLER NAMED CHARGÉ IN NORWAY

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Nov 82 p 12

[Article by Ulf Andenæs]

> [Text] The accession of the new Norwegian ambassador in Iran is dragging out. Ambassador Nicolay A. Fougner has been appointed to the post, which has been vacant since spring, but it is quite uncertain when he will go to Teheran and take it over.

The new head of Iran's embassy in Oslo, Chargé d'Affaires Jafar Darvish, has his background in Iranian immigrant circles in Stockholm. There he worked as a ticket-seller in the subway in addition to more casual jobs before his entry into diplomacy.

Diplomatic relations between Norway and Iran have had an unusual look since Khomeini's revolution in 1979. The previous Norwegian ambassador in Teheran, Tormod Petter Svennevig, spent no small part of his term as ambassador in Oslo, called home for consultations as it was called, while the heads of the Iranian embassy in Oslo have been recalled and replaced at regular intervals. Norway has granted asylum to Chargé d'Affaires Parviz Khazai, head of Iran's embassy in Oslo for the past 2 years, who defected on 7 October.

His successor at the Iranian embassy in Norway, Jafar Darvish, was previously leader of a group of young Khomeini supporters in Stockholm. Darvish made an attempt to be accepted as a student at Swedish universities, but lacked the necessary qualifications for that, the defected Parviz Khazai said in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN. After the revolution in the home country, in 1979 Darvish tried to get a job at the Iranian embassy in Stockholm, but did not get an appointment at that time. "We recommended to him that he go back to Iran and get himself an education there first," Khazai says.

Later the professional diplomats were pushed aside more and more in the Iranian foreign service, and unqualified people with extreme political views got their chance. After Darvish had worked for about 8 years in the subway and in various jobs elsewhere, he went earlier this year directly into a position as political attaché at the embassy that had previously rejected him. Last month he advanced further to head of the embassy in Norway. He speaks no foreign language except for some broken Swedish, Khazai pointed out.

Besides him the diplomatic personnel at Iran's embassy in Oslo consists of two young men in their early 20's. One is a former revolutionary guardsman, while the other is said to have been a student in Stockholm. "The present head of the embassy in Stockholm has told me and other Iranians that he took part in the occupation of the United States embassy in Teheran," Khazai goes on to say.

Is there any connection between the defection of the head of the embassy in Oslo and the fact that the post of Norwegian ambassador in Teheran has been vacant so long? We directed that question to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"There has been no official reaction by Iran to the fact that their former chargé d'affaires in Oslo has taken political asylum in this country," Geir Grung, the ministry's press spokesman, tells AFTENPOSTEN. "It is not uncommon for Norwegian ambassadors' posts to be unoccupied for periods of time. It is partly for practical reasons that the time of Ambassador Fougner's taking over in Teheran has not been set."

For the time being the Norwegian embassy in Iran is being taken care of by an embassy secretary, Per Ludvig Magnus, and a clerical functionary. Besides those two there is hardly a Norwegian left in Iran. But Norway still has a lot of trade with Iran, especially export of input goods to industry. Among the commodities are rayon, soap, chemicals, and paper products.

8815
CSO: 3639/22

PLANS TO EXPAND POSTAL SYSTEM OUTLINED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Oct 82 p 15

[Text] The final district and regional postal planning committee for the next 5 years, which met from 16-20 Oct 1982 with the participation of officials from the planning office of the central provincial postal offices and representatives of the plan and budget organization, concluded its work with the issuance of a resolution.

In this seminar postal goals and methods of planning for the next 5 years were studied, and the goals of postal planning were restated.

According to a report from the Ministry of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone, the details of the national and regional plans put forward in this seminar are as follows:

1--A plan to build buildings and facilities for the country's postal units.

2--A national plan for training and postal communication.

3--A plan to distribute the nation's postal responsibilities.

4--A plan to reconstruct and make basic repairs on buildings belonging t the country's postal units.

5--A plan for postal automation.

6--A plan to retain the central postal administration building.

7--A plan to complete semi-completed buildings for postal units.

It must be noted that with the exception of the three plans for completing semi-completed buildings for postal units, retaining the central postal administration building, and postal automation, which will be implemented by the provincial housing and urban construction offices, the plans are all at the national level. The plan to construct buildings for the country's postal units is necessary because of the lack of progress with construction projects in the provinces, and because the construction of postal buidlings is a basic cornerstone for the further expansion of postal service in the country's rural areas. The lack of timely implementation of construction projects has

had a direct effect on the stopping of other postal plans. Because of the special nature of postal buildings from the point of view of the security considerations necessary for the preservation and guarding of papers and expensive postal freight and also postal financial services, the plan to build buildings for the country's postal units, with the approval of ministry officials, is a national plan.

The plan to equip the country's postal units is also a national one because of the impossibility of procuring all the technical and motorized equipment at the province level at the present time and the availability of more facilities for procuring them by way of the factories located in the central area. Therefore the plan for econstructing and making basic repairs on the country's postal unit buildings has been designated a national plan, where repairs and reconstruction of postal sites will be done with the discretion of the provinces throughout the plan, and will thus be carried out across the country with the necessary harmony.

It was also stated in this seminar's resolution that current provincial budgets provide for the use of manpower under the supervision of the relevant ministry in the matter of recruitment and training and for the salaries of new postal representatives, and that top priority is being given in the reconstruction plan to the reconstruction of postal units in war-stricken areas and making basic repairs on buildings belonging to the country's postal units.

The foundations for rural post offices were set at 200 square meters. The foundations for municipal post offices, with the exception of offices located in large cities and offices which are the only ones in a city, will be 220 square meters. Furthermore, the price for the construction of postal buildings was calculated on the basis of the 1981-1982 Plan and Budget Organization's price phamphlet.

According to this report, in order to determine the type of post office building needed in light of geographical circumstances, the provinces are required to supply the information relevant to their areas and in cases where projects are in a semi-completed state the provinces are to send in written reports.

It was also announced that equipment for postal units in war-stricken areas and replacement transport vehicles has been taken into account and that increases in some postal services during the term of this plan will be 50 percent in the first year, 30 percent in the second year, and 20 percent in the 3 years thereafter.

In this seminar a plan was also explained for training, postal communication, and the delegation of postal responsibilities.

9310
CSO: 4640/34

'IRAN-E AZAD' ON SOVIET-IRANIAN AGREEMENT

NC251909 Paris IRAN-E AZAD in Persian 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 2, 5, 6, 8

["Text" of a "Confidential" Soviet-Iranian military agreement]

[Text] Fearing the rage of the Iranian people with the unveiling of the baselessness of its false allegations on a "neither West nor East" policy and also fearing the Western world's reaction, the Islamic Republic of Iran always hides its vast cultural, economic, political and military relations with the Eastern bloc and particularly with the Soviet Union. Last week, Khomeyni's illegal foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, attended a press conference in Tehran and denied the existence of any type of special relations with the Soviet Union and communist countries. He also denied that the Islamic Republic is, in any way, inclining more toward the Soviet Union each day.

Meanwhile, Sadeq Tabataba'i, Khomeyni's representative in the FRG, in answer to a question by DET SPIEGEL on whether the Islamic Republic has purchased arms from the Soviet Union, said: As far as I know, we have not purchased even a screw. We do not even need foreign technicians because we have top experts ourselves. In answer to another question, he said: The Soviet Union does not benefit in any way with the strengthening of the Islamic Republic, militarily, culturally or geopolitically.

As usual, all the claims made by the officials of the regime of usurpers are nothing but outright lies. The Islamic Republic is up to its neck in the Soviet swamp and its umbilical cord is attached to international communism. In order to prove this, IRAN-E AZAD had decided to publish for the first time the text of one of the confidential agreements between the Islamic Republic and the Soviet Union. We obtained this text through a military network within the country. There are two military agreements between the Islamic Republic and the Soviet Union, according to IRAN-E AZAD's files. One is on the assigning of Soviet military experts to Iran to give instructions on the use of Soviet arms and telecommunications equipment to the personnel of the armed forces and the revolution guards and the other agreement is on the sending of Iranian military personnel to the Soviet Union for military and technical training. In this issue, we will publish the full text of the first agreement and at another time we will publish the contents of the second agreement and documents on the sending of a group of Iranian military personnel to the Soviet

Union. Efforts to disgrace the lies by Khomeyni's regime and to uncover its dangerous and treacherous relations with the Soviet Union--the most serious and most imminent danger threatening our homeland--is the duty of each combatant Iranian.

According to Articles 3 and 4 of the Soviet-Iranian agreement dated 20 April 1982, the main engineering administration of the Soviet state committee for foreign trade, hereinafter referred to as "The Administration," on the one hand, and the Ministry of National Defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran, hereinafter referred to as "The Ministry," on the other, signed the following agreement on the following points.

Article One: Soviet experts and translators are to be sent (assigned) to Iran to offer technical assistance in the training of Iran's military experts for the use of military and technical equipment delivered by the Soviet Union. The number of experts, their skill and the length of their assignment will be initially agreed upon by the sides and will then be included in the supplement of this agreement and thus become official.

Article Two: The length of stay of the Soviet experts and translators in Iran will begin when cross the Soviet-Iranian border and arrive in Iran and end when they cross the Soviet-Iranian border and return from Iran.

Article Three: If the length of assignment or the length of actual stay by the Soviet experts and translators in Iran is 9 months or above, then members of their families can accompany them to Iran or join them in Iran later. The term "family" is limited to mean the spouse and children of the Soviet experts and translators.

Article Four: After every 11 months of work in Iran, the Soviet experts and translators who are assigned to Iran for over a year or whose actual stay in Iran is over a year will receive 36 working days of home leave. (Soviet state holidays which are on 1 January, 23 February, 8 March, 1 and 2 May, 7 October and 7 and 8 November are not counted as working days). The time required to travel from the point of work in Iran to the crossing of the USSR border and return will not be counted as leave. If an expert or translator is on leave for more than 16 working days, then the length of his stay in Iran will be renewed in accordance with that. The two sides will coordinate the period when the Soviet experts and translators will go on leave and the turns taken for leave.

During the leave of the experts and translators, the Ministry will pay their wages to the administration by computing the amount of their monthly salary.

If an expert or translator does not use the leave foreseen in this agreement then the Ministry will compute 3 days of salary for each month of stay by the expert or translator in Iran and pay this amount to them in place of unused leave.

Article Five: If there is need to renew the length of stay of the Soviet experts and translators in Iran, then the Ministry will tender its written

request for this at least 2 months before the end of their stay to the Administration.

Article Six: The Ministry, in connection with the mission of the Soviet experts and translators in Iran, will pay the following to the Administration (of the Soviet Union):

1. Monthly salaries for the Soviet experts and translators to the amount determined in the supplements of the present agreement.

A. If the length of the Soviet experts' and translators' stay in Iran and their leave does not add up to one full calendar month, including time spent by the experts and translators for travel when on leave and when returning from leave, then the salaries and expenses will be paid by multiplying the monthly salary by 1/30 for each of the days.

B. The travel expenses for the experts, translators and members of their family from Moscow to Tehran and vice versa by air (economy class), for the necessary airport preparations and so on as well as for the provisions necessary for their journey, which should not exceed the quantity mentioned in the ticket. This additional baggage is 80 kilos for each expert, translator and member of family but, on the basis of existing tariffs, not more than 240 kilos for each family.

C. Travel expenses by air (economy class) for the experts, translators and members of their family from Tehran to Moscow and vice-versa when on home leave.

D. Accident insurance expenses for the experts and translators during their stay in Iran, by computing U.S.$9 a month for each expert and translator.

E. Travel allowances for experts and translators who are assigned to Iran for 6 months or over or whose actual length of stay in Iran is 6 months or over, to the amount of the monthly salary of each expert and translator and only once.

F. Compensation payments for unused leave by the experts and translators which, according to Article Four of the present agreement, is 3 days of salary for each month of stay in Iran by computing 1/30 of the set monthly salary for each leave day of the experts and translators.

Article Seven: The Ministry will undertake to extend the following facilities to Soviet experts and translators:

--Transportation within Iran by air (plus 80 kilos of luggage for each expert, translator and member of family but this luggage not exceeding 340 kilos for each family. In addition to the baggage that each one of them is allowed with their ticket). Travel by deluxe train or air conditioned bus from Tehran to their point of work and back, as well as when traveling on assignment or for leave and return from their assignment or leave.

--Top rate rooms in Tehran hotels or on the way to their point of work or assignment or when traveling for leave and when returning from work, assignment or leave.

--Furnished living quarters (with at least 12 square meters of useful living space for each person) with air conditioning, electric power, bathroom, toilet, hot and cold running water or a water heater, telephone, radio, gas or electric cooker, refrigerator and other regular living facilities or rooms in top class hotels for the entire period of assignment in the places they are assigned to. (Experts and translators who are accompanied by their family will be given separate apartments, while experts and translators who are not accompanied by their family will each be given one room.)

The living quarters should have separate bedrooms or the necessary furniture (for each three-member family at least two bedrooms), air conditioning and sleeping facilities for the number of people in the family, a dining room and a kitchen including dishes, cutlery and other utensils.

--Medical assistance including medicine and hospitalization according to existing standards for Iranian officers, as well as transportation for patients to hospital and back to their work area or residence.

--Office facilities with air conditioning, telephone, equipment, technical documents and assisting manpower that may be required by the Soviet experts, as well as transportation (car or bus) for administrative duties including transportation from home to work and back as well as for trips necessary for the livelihood and cultural services of the experts, translators and members of their family.

--Necessary facilities for experts to carry out their services of the same kind and quality offered to Iranian officers (without any distinguishing marks) as well as safety facilities according to technical safety regulations.

The Ministry ensures the security of the experts, translators and members of their family during their stay in Iran and will establish a trustworthy telephone link between their houses and the regional military command and the Administration's representative in Tehran.

The Ministry will provide three European meals a day, with a minimum caloric content of 5,000 a week, in restaurants or officers' mess for the Soviet experts, translators and members of their families who have been assigned to Iran by virtue of this agreement.

These meals will be provided when the Soviet experts, translators and members of their families are housed in Ministry hotels.

The Soviet experts and translators will themselves pay for the part of the daily food that they and their families are provided.

This amount will be 150 rials for the daily meal of each adult and 100 rials for the daily meal of each child of 12 years and below. The remainder of the

cost will be paid by the Ministry. If when the Soviet experts, translators and their families are living in independent living quarters obtaining necessary foodstuff, becomes difficult, then the Ministry will, after being requested by the Soviet experts and translators, provide them with the foodstuffs under the same conditions as for Iranian officers.

If a Soviet expert or translator is taken ill and the treatment period is no more than 2 months, the Ministry will neither stop nor alter the monthly salary that has been stipulated in this agreement and in its related supplements.

If the illness exceeds 2 months then the Administration will replace him with another expert or translator with the same skills and will undertake the expenses for this process (with the exception of replacements made as a result of accidents).

If an expert, translator or a member of their families should die in Iran, then the Ministry will have the body transported and will carry out the necessary formalities and will undertake to transport the body to the Soviet Union within 3 days after the death.

Article Nine: The Administration can recall or replace the assigned experts. In such case the Administration will inform the Ministry of the recall or replacement of the expert and will undertake the expenses for this.

If an expert is recalled or replaced at the request of the Ministry and the reason for this is an accident or any other reason not pertaining to the Administration, then the entire expense for this procedure will be undertaken by the Ministry.

Article Ten: The Ministry will undertake itself all the government or regional taxations that may arise during the arrival, departure and stay in Iran of the Soviet experts, translators and their families.

Article Eleven: The Soviet experts, translators and their families in Iran will respect Iran's laws and will also implement the regulations prevailing in offices and organizations of the Ministry.

Article Twelve: At the end of each 3 months of the year of residence by Soviet experts in Iran, the two sides will, during a period of 10 days, discuss the number of Soviet experts and translators and the length of their stay in Iran and will prepare a settlement of accounts. These settlements of account should be according to the form attached to the agreement (attachment) and in three copies, each in Russian and English and be signed by the empowered representatives of both sides with two of the copies going to the Administration and the third copy to the Ministry.

Article Thirteen: Payments for services rendered according to this agreement will be made by the Ministry and in U.S. dollars. This payment will be made by depositing the amount payable into the bank account of the Soviet foreign trade committee. These payments should be made every 3 months and within 15

days prior to the commencement of the next 3-month period, and should be the amount specified in the supplements of the present agreement. The bank with which transactions will take place (the Employer's Bank) in third countries will be specified in the Administration's accounts.

The two sides will settle current year accounts by 30 November of each year and will agree on the budget the coming year. This agreement will be included in supplements related to the present agreement and will thus become official.

If the annual budget is not spent during the year, then the remainder will be used when making payments for the coming year. However, if expenses surpass the amounts foreseen in the budget, then the existing difference should be paid by the end of the year.

If the Ministry fails to pay the amounts by the expiration date, the Administration will have the right to end the assignment of the experts in the country.

Bills for services will be in the name of the National Defense Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In four copies in English and attached to the list of agendas and other documents and will be submitted to the Ministry every 3 months by a representative of the Administration in Tehran.

The bills should read "for services by virtue of Agreement No 1-12441 dated...."

The Administration will inform the Ministry of the surnames of the experts, translators and members of their families who are assigned to Iran on the basis of this agreement, and the Ministry will extend the necessary assistance in the shortest period of time after receiving this information through the Iranian Embassy in Moscow on issuing entry visas for them or in Iran on the issuing of exit visas for the experts, translators and their families at the end of their assignment and on the issuing of exit and entry visas for the experts, translators and their families when departing on leave.

Article Fifteen: All items (tools, equipment, documents, etc.) brought by the experts of the Administration to Iran to help in extending technical assistance may be exported from Iran without any obstacles. Also, the Ministry will prepare the import licenses for these items and will ensure their transportation to and maintenance in Iran as well as the return of these items to the Soviet Union.

The Ministry will pay the actual value of the transportation of these items from the Soviet Union to Iran to the Administration and will undertake the expense of sending these items from Iran to the Soviet Union. If the Ministry requests the said items, then these may be handed over to Iran after both sides agree on the prices of the items.

At any rate, the representative of the Administration in Iran will inform the Ministry of the specification and the weight of the cargo.

Article Sixteen: Any revisions and supplements pertaining to this agreement will be valid only when in writing and signed by the empowered representatives of both sides.

Article Seventeen: Neither side can transfer its rights and undertakings stated in this agreement to a third party without the written consent of the other side.

This agreement has been signed and printed in duplicate in the Persian [as published] and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic. A translation of the agreement to Persian will be carried out by the Ministry.

The attachment to this agreement is an integral part of the agreement.

The legal addresses of the two sides: Administration: Moscow, M-324 Ovchinnikov Avenue, Morskaya Naberezhnaya 18/1, Mnain Engineering Administration of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Trade.

Ministry: Tehran, the National Defense Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Administration. The Ministry.

CSO: 4600/110

TURKISH REGIME A THREAT TO IRAN

TA182126 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "We and Regimes Dependent on America"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Some of the authorities try to show the just concern of the true forces of the revolution and the sincere followers of the Imam's genuine line about the efforts to project regimes such as those ruling over Turkey and Pakistan as the friends of the Islamic Republic's system, as some kind of obstruction in consolidating ties between allegedly two friendly countries, whereas the concern of the people and the sincere supporters of the Imam's line at the effort being exerted by some of the government figures in this respect is not without foundation.

We have repeatedly pointed out the fact that merely because this or that country is apparently Islamic, one cannot project them as the friends of the Islamic Republic of Iran and our nation's revolution without paying heed to their economic infrastructure and social system, and their dependence on imperialism. Repeatedly the certain and understandable fact has been noted: the friend and ally of world-devouring America which is totally dependent on the West from the military and economic viewpoint cannot be the friend of the Islamic Republic of Iran; that is, a country which is the target of the vengeance and arena of the plots of world-devouring America and its elements. While every day documents and evidence expose more than ever the dependence of the regimes ruling over Turkey and Pakistan on the West, particularly on the United States, and their commitments to imperialism, headed by the United States, nevertheless is not clear why some people insist on being deaf and blind in the fact of this fact.

For example, notice that in very recent days the U.S. ambassador to Turkey announced that America and Turkey have signed an agreement which envisages the deployment of NATO war material in some of Turkey's war bases. Gentlemen, Islamic brothers, pay good attention, the subject is the deployment of U.S. arms in Turkish airfields, not American chewing gum and chocolate. They do not place these weapons for sightseeing in these airports either, but for political and military goals. The political and military aims of NATO and the United States in our region, particularly with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran, are obvious to all, including the authorities.

In an interview with the [name indistinct] newspaper, the U.S. ambassador said that the conditions of the U.S.-Turkish agreement are secret, and that he cannot divulge the names of these airfields. He added that these airports and bases are not only situated in eastern Turkey but throughout the entire territory of Turkey. It seems that the U.S. ambassador has put forth the issue much clearer than expected.

Again during these very days in an interview with AFP the Turkish defense minister said that at present the modernization of 10 Turkish airbases is continuing, and stressed that these measures are taking place within the framework of NATO's plans. Some Turkish officials pretend that allegedly all these measures within the framework of NATO are for the purpose of confronting the Soviet Union. One cannot deny that NATO and in particular the United States, on the basis of their inherent hostility toward every popular system, especially the socialist system and socialist countries, do not refrain from resorting to any plot and conspiracy. Yet it would be naivety to believe that the aim of NATO and world-devouring America in constructing and modernizing so many bases both in Turkey and around our homeland Iran is merely to confront the Soviet Union on the basis of hostility toward the socialist system. The frantic activity of America in Turkey, under the mask of NATO, to establish war and military bases and to expand and modernize former war bases has even intensely worried the Turkish people as well.

Some time ago the correspondent of MILLIYET newspaper, published in Turkey, conducted an interview with the foreign minister of that country. Addressing the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, MILLIYET's correspondent said: During recent weeks, in U.S. and Turkish newspapers, this report has been reflected more than ever that America is engaged in preparing the stationing of its rapid deployment forces on Turkish soil. In this connection there is also talk of the establishment of new war bases in Turkey. The Turkish correspondent says to the foreign minister of this country: This has caused anxiety and concern in Turkish public opinion and for myself. Is it true that new bases are to be established in Turkey? The Turkish foreign minister guarding the very secret that the U.S. ambassador had talked about, said in response: The talk is over modernizing existing war bases within the framework of NATO's programs and the military agreement between Turkey and the United States. When the MILLIYET correspondent asks the Turkish foreign minister: Will complementary facilities also be constructed in addition to the existing bases? The turkish foreign minister says: Is there any impediment for this? The Turkish foreign minister confessed in this interview that in the so-called plan of modernizing Turkey's military airbases the establishment of new runways for special U.S. warplanes is envisaged, and that should it be necessary these military bases will be used for various reasons and objectives, and of course in connection with the stationing of U.S. rapid deployment forces.

All these must suffice to warn even the most optimistic government figure. We must be vigilant in our relations with regimes dependent on America and NATO in order that the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran will not face a fait accompli which could cost the revolution and our Islamic Republic dearly.

CSO: 4600/110

PAKISTANI PAPER REPORTS ON KGB AGENT IN IRAN

GF240500 Karachi NAWA-I-WAQT Supplement in Urdu 19 Nov 82 p 7

[Special report by Rashid Chaudhry, entitled: "KGB's Role in the Iranian Revolution"]

[Excerpts] He was an attache at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran. [passage omitted on his appearance] In spite of being of Russian descent, he was extremely proficient in Persian and was therefore well-known among Tehran's elite, but not merely for this reason. He was not what he appeared to be, but in fact he was a most dangerous KGB agent who was associated with most of the events that took place in Iran between 1977-82. Last week he was seen in London whereby he became the focus of international attention. The intelligence organizations of the KGB, CIA and the Western countries realized that here was a man who had duped them all. [passage omitted]

Thirty-five-year-old Vladimir Andreyev Kuzichkin, known among his associates as "Zichka," is a graduate of Moscow University, who had specialized in history and affairs of Eastern countries, after which he joined the KGB. He was a colonel when he was sent to Iran. His importance can be gauged by the fact that he was the chief of Soviet intelligence of the entire area comprising Iran, Iraq and the Gulf states. All plans to increase Soviet influence in the area were formulated on the basis of his reports. Therefore, he was well aware of the future plans and policies of these countries.

In October 1977, Kuzichkin was appointed as the attache in Tehran. Since this was an ordinary position in the embassy, he remained quite unobtrusive. It was in those days that Iranian General Moqarrebi was arrested for spying for the Soviet Union and was later executed, on the Shah's orders, and 60 Soviet diplomats were declared personae non grata and deported. The Soviet ambassador in Tehran was also transferred. [passage omitted]

Among those sent to replace the Soviet diplomats was Vladimir Kuzichkin, who had been sent to spread and strengthen the Soviet espionage net once again. Former Iranian General A. H. [not further identified], who is now in a foreign country, knew Kuzichkin very well. He knows a lot about his activities and says that Kuzichkin was considered to be among the higher echelons of Moscow and was one of Khrushchev's men. [passage omitted]

In 1978, Kuzichkin was promoted to be the consul and in those days, demonstrations against the Shah began. The Soviet Union asked Iran for two more consulates in Iran in order to provide greater facilities, ostensibly for Iranian Armenians to visit Soviet Armenia. But the fact was that the Soviet Union wished to expand its espionage facilities in anticipation of the imminent downfall of the Shah. It was at this stage that Kuzichkin became the most important Moscow figure.

Kuzichkin was in charge of the publication of a clandestine Persian newspaper, NAVID, which vehemently criticized the former Shah. It was distributed in the country's most farflung areas. All those messages which Khomeyni sent during the days of his exile were published in this newspaper. This provided Kuzichkin with an opportunity to strengthen his links with the leftists around Khomeyni. He was also the chief of Iran's Communist Tudeh Party and used to guide the underground communist leaders and members. During the Shah's last days in Iran, Kuzichkin visited Moscow many times, seemingly to see his ailing wife. Although the Iranian Government had prepared a report on Kuzichkin during the Shah's time, it was unable to pinpoint his exact mission and he was overlooked as just another of the Soviet diplomatic staff and was not suspected of being a spy. However, Western intelligence organizations hounded him continually and succeeded in blackmailing him so that in 1980 he agreed to spy for both sides, and until June 1982, he was working for Western espionage agencies as well. He handed over many valuable Soviet secrets to them.

According to reliable sources, Kuzichkin had told the Americans that the Soviet Union was fully aware of Carter's plan to rescue the hostages and he advised Imam Khomeyni to transfer them to a hotel close to the Soviet border so that the United States would not dare to attack. Therefore, even before Iran could act on Soviet advise, the United States acted on its scheme to rescue the hostages, which did not succeed.

In the same way, when the Soviet Union tried to obtain General Moqarrebi's file through a Soviet agent, Kuzichkin informed Western intelligence agencies, and before the file could reach Soviet hands, KGB agent Mohammad Reza Sa'adati was arrested and executed when he was found guilty.

Kuzichkin procured lists of KGB agents active in Iran for Western agencies and in this way, large-scale arrests of communists and spies began in Iran. [passage omitted]

At the end of 1981, the Moscow leaders were perplexed about how their secrets were falling into the hands of Western agencies and because of this, the Soviet ambassador in Iran, Vinogradov, and 60 embassy personnel were recalled from Tehran. In March 1982, Kuzichkin provided a report on the Tudeh Party's session in which the measures for the post-Khomeyni period were formulated. Western intelligence sources presented this report to Khomeyni with the result that all hell broke loose on the communists.

In May 1982, Kuzichkin was informed that the Soviet Union had kept his movements under surveillance and he could be arrested at any moment, and was

advised to leave Tehran and go underground. Therefore, in June he suddenly disappeared and after some days of hiding in Tehran he fled to an unknown destination via Shiraz and Kangan. When he was spotted in London last week he immediately became the center of attention of the CIA and British intelligence, because a person like him is a vital target for Western intelligence and can tell a lot about the plans and work of the Soviet Government. [Passage omitted citing NEW YORK TIMES report on his appearance in London.]

CSO: 4600/110

PAKISTANI PAPER DESCRIBES IRAN'S BAHA'I SECT

GF261352 Karachi NAWA-E-WAQT Supplement in Urdu 19 Nov 82 p 9

[Article by Waheed Ishrat: "What is Baha'ism?"]

[Excerpts] In Iran, the Baha'i Sect follows its religious leader Bahaollah. This sect was formed in 1971-72. [passage omitted] Except for one or two isolated incidents, the Baha'is enjoyed peace and security under the Pahlavi regime. It was only in 1934 and 1955 that certain restrictions were imposed on them. The government attitude was very lenient toward the Baha'is during the reign of the former Shah.

The Shah had appointed a Baha'i as his personal physician and he gave the Baha'is high posts, the grandfather of former Iranian Prime Minister Amir 'Abbas Hoveyda was a Baha'i.

With the coming to power of Ayatollah Khomeyni, a reign of terror was unleashed on the Baha'is designed to end Baha'ism in Iran. Even the opponents of Iran's revolutionary regime have not protested against its treatment of the Baha'is; even Shahpur Bakhtiar has not criticized these actions of the revolutionary government. This has created fear in the hearts of the Baha'is all over the world. [passage omitted]

The Baha'is do not reveal that they are Baha'is, they do not even express their beliefs openly and have created an aura of mystery around themselves. [passage omitted] They have been ostracized from the fold of Islam as they do not believe in the last prophet. In this way they are like the Qadianis. This is why they are being eliminated as renegades by the Islamic Revolution, and they have become a center of attention for the international community.

CSO: 4600/110

IRAN CLANDESTINE ON SINKING OF OIL TANKERS

GF221227 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The Iraqi warships and fighters sank five oil tankers near the Khark Island terminal on Sunday.

The international media cited INA saying that the Iraqi fighters returned safely to their bases after bombing the tankers and completing their mission. In this report, no hint was given of the nationality of the oil tankers or the casualties. It may be recalled that the Iraqi regime has warned the international shipping agencies twice saying that the presence of cargo ships and oil tankers in the north of the Persian Gulf is dangerous, and the Iraqi Goverment will not accept any responsibility for any losses sustained thereby.

On the other hand, reports received from Baghdad say that 2 cargo ships that were damaged by Iraqi airplanes 2 months ago were destroyed and sunk. Following the publication of this news item, the Foreign Ministry of Turkey officially confirmed that one of its ships had been sunk in the Persian Gulf. International news agencies report that the five ships which had been sunk on Sunday were waiting to be loaded at the Khark Island terminal. After the announcement of this news in the Iraqi armed forces command communique, the Iraqis once again warned foreign companies to refrain from granting permission to cargo ships and tankers to ply in the Persian Gulf.

To end this report, it should be noted that the Khomeyni regime media has refrained from any kind of mention of the bombing of Khark Island and subsequent destruction of five vessels in the Persian Gulf.

CSO: 4600/110

EMBASSY IN KUWAIT SENDS PROTEST LETTER TO FRENCH EMBASSY

LD211312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Following the French external relations minister's recent visit to Kuwait, during which he declared France's support for the Zionist regime of Saddam and France's readiness to supply Iraq with all kinds of military aid, the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kuwait sent a letter to the French Embassy in Kuwait. Text of the note is as follows:

His excellency Mr Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France:

During your recent trip to Kuwait you took the opportunity to stress your peaceful relations with and to reaffirm your promise of aid to the unpopular regime of Iraq. Of course, support for unpopular regimes by governments with a history of colonialism and exploitation is nothing new. Today the bloody territories in Africa and the Middle East are witnessing such interference [words indistinct] or the results of France's past interventions. The legacy of French colonialism in Syria and Lebanon is an example. Support accorded to the terrorists and other Iranian groups have emerged in France, an issue to which the external relations minister referred during his press conference, is also based on the same logic of support for terrorist regimes such as the regime ruling Iraq.

Just as the French Government did not voice any protest over Iraqi aggression against Iranian territory, so it has nothing against the terrorists residing in Paris. It quite illogically compares the policy of giving terrorists asylum to playing host to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, while he was living in a Paris suburb. Imam Khomeyni never encouraged massacres; on the contrary, he always invited the elements of the Shah's regime to stop cooperation with the Shah and join the nation's masses. While in Paris, he encouraged peaceful disobedience.

Mr Cheysson has also made certain very surprising remarks on the freedom of navigation in the region. Is it not true that your reactionary and (?suppressor) friends in the region were aiming at extending the war throughout the region from the start of the war when they attacked the Iranian land and sea territories? Your government also very generously provided them with the necessary means, and is still doing so. Indeed, it is the triumphant forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran who have denied anyone the opportunity of

extending the war and have prevented you and other oppressors from achieving your dreams. Does not your minister's support for the aggressor show that he is shedding crocodile tears?

In conclusion, the honorable socialist French external relations minister made some remarks on the freedom of the press that were given extensive coverage by the mass media. In order to test the freedom of the press we would be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be published by at least one Kuwaiti paper.

[Words indistinct] that all these remarks and efforts are only aimed at paving the road for the sale of arms to the region. This in itself is nothing but war mongering, hegemony and an indication of your government's readiness to sacrifice principles for material gains. We believe sincerely that [words indistinct] has [words indistinct] for the final victory in this region, not merchants of death and arms and political games.

We take this opportunity to express our high regards.

Hoping for the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors.

CSO: 4600/110

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH SALAMATI

LD201848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The visiting Hungarian economic delegation, headed by that country's minister of finance, met and conferred this afternoon with Mr Mohammad Salamati, the minister of agriculture and rural development, and a group of the Islamic Republic's economic experts. This meeting took place at the Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry.

According to a central news unit report, during this meeting the minister of agriculture told the Hungarian guests that our two countries could have close bilateral cooperation in the economic field. In his remarks the Hungarian finance minister spoke of the importance of the Islamic Republic of Iran and said the expansion of bilateral relations is on his delegation's agenda. The Hungarian minister later referred to the Iraqi imposed war against Iran and said: We know that Iran did not start this war. The Islamic Republic's support for the Palestinian and Lebanese people is an indication of Iran's anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist stand.

According to this report, discussions on topics of mutual interest started today in the committees of trade, health, agriculture and energy.

CSO: 4600/110

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER VISITS--Tehran, 22 Nov (IRNA)--Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Hungarian finance minister, Istvan Hetenyi met and discussed economic ties between the two countries. Also present in this meeting were Mohammed Salamati, minister of agriculture and rural development, economic undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Iranian ambassador to Hungary. [Text] [GF221819 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 22 Nov 82]

HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI INTERVIEW--Yesterday Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in an interview with the government radio of the Islamic Republic on the election of the members of the council of experts and the dangers threatening the fall of the mullahs' regime with the death of Khomeyni, confessed and disclosed that the purpose of forming the council of experts is in fact to safeguard the stability of the regime and the continuation of its shameful existence. He told the correspondent of the radio of the Islamic Republic that the leadership vacuum is always dangerous for the regime and the presence and formation of the council of experts is a means to overcome this vacuum. He further said that the council of experts if a precautionary foundation for strengthening the morale of the people, so that if any incidents occur in the future, there will be no leadership vacuum. This interview represents the extraordinary importance of the election of the council of experts and its perpetuation to the regime and from the point of view of the mullahs. [Text] [GF231722 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 23 Nov 82]

OPPOSITION WARNS ELECTION PARTICIPANTS--With regard to the elections for the council of experts, the National Resistance Council has issued a statement in Paris. The statement says: Anyone who volunteers for election is considered to be a first degree accomplice in Khomeyni's crimes and will not be safe from the fire of anger. The dictatorial and medieval shape and contents of the council of experts are clear from its special election regulations and its antipopular goals. The National Resistance Council, while stressing that the experts want to justify Khomeyni's crimes by giving it a coat of electoral paint, has pointed out that the people will further dishonor the hateful regime of Khomeyni by not participating in this contrived election. The Council has strongly warned the regime's spies and agents of oppression that they will not be safe from the fire of the anger of the almighty and his people as agents of terrorism and oppression. [Text] [GF231727 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 23 Nov 82]

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS STILL UNRECEIVABLE--Tehran International Airport is still unable to receive international flights. According to a report by our correspondent, a passenger airliner bound for Tehran from Madrid received notification from Tehran concerning a several-day delay of flights. The officials of the Iranian Civil Aviation Organization have stated that following an explosion and fire in the international departure area of Behrabad, the airport is still not ready to receive international traffic. The airport control tower was damaged in the fire. The pilot of the flight from Madrid was told that if the airport is not ready to accept flights in a few days, the aircraft may land at either Esfahan or Shiraz airports. [Text] [GF241906 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 24 Nov 82]

COPPER MINES STRIKE NOTED--The mullahs' radio has inadvertently confirmed the report of a strike in the Sarchashmeh copper mines. According to the Voice of Iran correspondent, some hireling hezbollahis have been sent to Kerman without any specialization or knowledge to work in the Sarchashmeh mines, in accordance with a crackdown campaign. The dear listeners of the Voice of Iran will recall that we announced earlier that this plan was proposed by the Labor Ministry to avert strikes which would paralyze the Islamic Republic, and up to now, the regime has not hesitated to execute and imprison numerous workers. [Text] [GF211441 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Nov 82]

HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES--The Hungarian finance minister arrived in Tehran this morning heading an economic delegation which will hold talks on expanding economic relations between Iran and Hungary. Our correspondent reports: The Hungarian economic delegation, led by Mr Istvan Hetenyi, the finance minister of that country, arrived in Tehran this morning and was welcomed by Mr Zare'i, undersecretary at the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture. [passage indistinct] [Text] [LD201132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 82]

SOVIET ARMS SEIZED--Government trucks carrying arms have been attached near Gachsar. An Arab language broadcast reported some hours back that several trucks carrying Russian-made arms traveling on a dirt road which is a byway along the Tehran-Gachsar Highway were attacked and the Iranian fighters who mounted this attack succeeded in capturing a considerable quantity of light arms and rifles. At the end of this report it was said that the regime in Tehran which has admitted to acquiring Soviet-made arms openly and directly from Moscow for some time has so far not reacted to this news report. And up until 1900 hours [1530 GMT] Tuesday evening there has been no mention of this incident by the news agencies. [Text] [GF181410 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 0330 GMT 17 Nov 82]

CSO: 4600/110

DRUZE MILITIA FORMED WITH ISRAELI 'BLESSING'

NC281222 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Report by Sammy Ketz]

[Text] Hasbayya [Jabal al-Shayhkh], South Lebanon Nov 28 (AFP)--The Druze population of this village at the foot of Mount Hermon, 140 kms (80 miles) south east of Beirut, has formed a new armed militia called "the National Guard," apparently with the blessing of the Israeli Army.

The villagers, who say they want nothing to do with Beirut's "political manoeuvering," have disowned the main Druze leader, Walid Junblatt, who heads the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and who is still fighting the Christian militia in his al-Shuf Mountain stronghold near the capital.

In Hasbayya, portraits of Mr Junblatt have been torn down and pro-PSP slogans scribbled over. But there remain one or two posters depicting Junblatt's moderate rival, Amir Majid Arslan.

"The war in the al-Shuf region prompted us to take up arms," one young bricklayer recruited into the militia said. According to a local Druze notable, "The Israelis are taking advantage of the al-Shuf incidents to push a few Druzes into learning to shoot."

Villagers were cagey about giving much information about the militia, but according to witnesses, about 100 boys and men between the ages of 15 and 50 have joined.

The militia was organized in two stages: a first contingent of about 50 men underwent four days of training with instructors provided by the pro-Israeli South Lebanese dissident Sa'd Haddad.

(Troops of the separatist-minded Major Haddad are installed in force in Hasbayya, where they have established what they call a "military command post of the army of free Lebanon.")

According to one recruit, "We camped on wasteland belonging to the Lebanese Army and we were given arms and food from the Isareli Army."

The second contingent, of roughly the same size, came for training already equipped with arms, under the command of a former Lebanese army officer who now works in a garage, he said.

Druze "combatants" are said to have been given permission by Israeli military authorities to keep guns in their homes on condition that the firearms do not leave the village.

Asked whom the Druze militia planned to fight, one young man replied vaguely: "Against any outside intervention."

Another said the Israelis had told them their collaboration would avoid an outbreak of incidents similar to those in the al-Shuf with members of the Christian militia.

An Israeli officer at the barracks overlooking the village would neither confirm nor deny that the Israeli Army was behind the Druze "self-defense" movement. "All I can say is that this militia does not trouble us," he said.

Almost a month ago, the Israeli Army organ BAMAHANE reported that Israeli troops had trained six Druze militia units in villages north of the Israeli border.

An Israeli Druze officer disclosed that if Israel were to remain in South Lebanon, "these units would perhaps one day be part of the Israeli Army."

Druze Arabs scattered among Lebanon, Syria and Palestine belong to a 900-year-old sect with Islamic origins.

CSO: 4400/103

JUNBLATT INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PM290933 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Nov 82 pp 18-21

[Interview with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: The Lebanese people are now in a state of anxiety and disappointment following successive security setbacks. They remember the past war years and are talking about something being wrong with the rescue process. What is your opinion?

Junblatt: Instead of learning from the hard experience we have had and instead of laying firm and sound foundations and establishing the common denominators necessary for building a new homeland based on a spirit of patriotism, we have found ourselves faced with a clear division in the country between those who supported and those who condemned the Israeli invasion. What has now happened is the result of this division. One side--the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese forces--has tried to exploit this [Israeli] presence in an attempt to impose its political, military and sectarian control on the country. This is the cause of the profound disappointment. Furthermore, there were the so-called foreign guarantees--in fact there are no foreign guarantees--especially the U.S. guarantees to help Lebanon regain a minimum degree of independence and sovereignty. Nothing has come out of this except much ambiguous talk about withdrawals and reassurances but no practical steps on the ground. Any such steps are accompanied by harsh terms which leave Lebanon weak and exhausted.

AL-HAWADITH: You met with former President Camille Sham'un in Paris and then you met with him twice again in the Presidential Palace along with other leaders. During these meetings, which dealt with finding solutions to the problem in the mountain area, you submitted information about foreign elements behind these incidents. Still, the clashes have continued. Have you not found a way to some formula?

Junblatt: Removal of the armed manifestations which appeared after the Israeli invasion is the only way to calm the situation in the mountains. Any other solutions would only be temporary and futile. So far the Lebanese forces are

apparently unwilling to remove the armed manifestations and accept, or at least advocate, legitimacy. We have not heard one voice upholding legitimacy and condemning the occupation.

AL-HAWADITH: May we know the information on which you based your conviction that what is happening in the mountains is the result of foreign plans from outside the region, and that it would lead to partition?

Junblatt: If the present state of affairs continues, I assure you that we are heading for partition. I have tried and I will continue to try, in my political line, to prevent and avert partition, but matters might get out of my control, that is all.

AL-HAWADITH: Advocating legitimacy is, as you say the only way out of the crisis but the necessary prerequisites for this are not available. Also, the role of the multinational force is limited in this respect, for reasons which have to do with the Israeli occupation. How can we achieve a solution under these conditions?

Junblatt: We must first have radical reform affecting the army to enable it to play its part fully. I do not think that, for example, what has happened--in relation to the information of the present cabinet--meets the requirements of the present circumstances. With due respect to a few, I think that the ministerial group brought into the government does not live up to, and is not suitable for, dealing with our difficult circumstances. It is a batch of inexperienced amateurs. The defense minister is also the education minister. I do not know why he was given the defense as well as the education ministry. He will not be able to shoulder the responsibilities of either ministry.

AL-HAWADITH: Before the mountain clashes broke out you spoke about the internationalization of security in Lebanon. Today this idea seems interesting, particularly after the deployment of the multinational force in Beirut.

Junblatt: Why go back to the past. We now do have internationalization but it has been confined to West Beirut. The multinational force is deployed in West Beirut only. There is Arabization in al-Biqa', the North, Ba'labak and al-Hirmil. Israel is in the south. In other words, all sides have entered Lebanon. When I talk about internationalization in the true sense I mean giving Lebanon firm guarantees for its independence and nonalignment with any big power at the expense of others. Internationalization is also good if it helps Lebanon lay the foundations of an advanced political system. As usual, the U.S. policy is hesitant and is linked to U.S. domestic conditions and to congressional and presidential elections. If we just rely on it without uniting, we will remain in a whirlpool of division with the threat of even bigger explosions in Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: Which international side is suitable for discussing internationalization and guarantees?

Junblatt: I prefer the United Nations or the Security Council but the Americans have spoken about giving guarantees, so let them carry out what they said.

AL-HAWADITH: Lebanese forces commander Fadi Afram has publicly invited you to a dialogue on the problem of the mountains, but you have not replied. What do you think of this dialogue idea?

Junblatt: I talk to the Lebanese President. His name is Amin al-Jumayyil. As matter of principle, I will never engage in a dialogue with the military wing of the Phalangist Party. President Amin al-Jumayyil is ready and willing, or rather he should be ready and willing, to muzzle and control these voices. I am available for anything through Amin al-Jumayyil.

AL-HAWADITH. Has there been any discussion of, for example, mutual withdrawals from the mountains or of you and the Lebanese forces laying down your arms, and, would you lay down your arms under such an agreement?

Junblatt: Our arms in the mountains are the arms of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]. They are the arms of the Druze community for self-defense. We will not lay down our arms except in return for real guarantees and assurances.

AL-HAWADITH: Such an atmosphere, therefore, precludes any discussion on political reform or on general parliamentary elections.

Junblatt: I do not know how there can be general elections under the present circumstances of occupation, wars and clashes. Furthermore, why should parliamentary elections be held under the present laws. Such elections would be a perpetuation of sectarianism and of what is wrong.

AL-HAWADITH: The question is what is the alternative to the present laws?

Junblatt: The alternative is that President Amin al-Jumayyil must take the initiative of calling a national constituent conference to lay the foundations of the new Lebanon, otherwise there is no point in talking. Unless that happens the exceptional powers the government obtained from the Chamber of Deputies will be useless and meaningless except for minor amendments here and there.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the alternative to the formula of the national movement which you have suspended?

Junblatt: For the time being we are not thinking about alternatives to the national movement or about a new formula for new alliances under the national movement. We have bilateral relations with some of the historically known Lebanese parties, but I am not at present ready to join in any new alliance. I have the major task of reorganizing the PSP on new political and organizational foundations. This is an essential task. I am not in any way prepared for new alliance formulas with other parties.

AL-HAWADITH: What are your views on the question of negotiations between Lebanon and Israel, and on Israel's attempts to lure Lebanon to political negotiations?

Junblatt: I am for unconditional Israeli withdrawal. If the withdrawal requires limited military negotiations, there is no objection, but we reject political negotiations. Here I wonder about the official position on this matter. Why does Lebanon not declare its real position to the world? Why does it not say that it rejects all forms of foreign military presence and all military armies whether they are Israeli, Syrian or Palestinian?

AL-HAWADITH: President Amin al-Jumayyil did declare this at the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

Junblatt: I have not heard a reaffirmation of this position. Why did they say it at the United Nations and then fell silent. Our position is clear. As a Lebanese citizen I am for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and against the presence of foreign armies, especially the Israeli Army. Our situation with Syria is different. We are an Arab country and so is Syria. We have special historical relations. There is no comparison between the Syrian presence and the Israeli occupation. We request a clear official stand. Where is Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and why does he not take such a stand openly?

AL-HAWADITH: Perhaps this is a tactical move related to negotiations, without prejudice to principles.

Junblatt: Procrastination affects and consolidates the Israeli occupation and increases division and civil wars in the mountains.

CSO: 4400/103

JUNBLATT COMMENTS ON CURRENT SITUATION

NC290944 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0545 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] In a press statement today, Walid Junblatt said that today the Lebanese are more divided than ever before and that the political proposals are so contradictory that, unless a miracle occurs, a compromise cannot be reached.

Junblatt added that if Lebanon was unified we would not have gotten into this situation--a civil war and the employment of foreign armies. He asked: Why isn't Lebanon united? To which he answered: Because the basic 1943 agreement is a fragile sectarian agreement that was achieved as a result of a settlement at home and abroad. Junblatt added that ever since everyone knows that Lebanon has been subjected to severe and violent disturbances similar to those which took place in 1958, 1969, 1973 and 1975 and we still don't know what is to come. Junblatt said that we have not yet agreed on a national identity for Lebanon or whether Lebanon is a permanent or a temporary homeland.

In answer to a question about the consensus on President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Junblatt stated: In principle I oppose the phrase national consensus because there is no national consensus. What has been called national consensus is not a consensus, because that consensus came as a reaction to the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil and as a result of the Israeli invasion. Therefore, it cannot be called a national consensus.

On the events in al-Shuf and 'Alayh, Junblatt said that he does not differentiate between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese forces. He added that he agreed during the meeting at the Republican Palace that the Lebanese army should assume the responsibility of protecting the Christians in al-Shuf and 'Alayh on the condition that the Lebanese forces' barracks be removed. Junblatt added that he does not understand the guarantees requested by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. In conclusion, Junblatt expressed his conviction that his presence in al-Mukhtarah is undesirable because of the existence of problems in the mountains and also because of the presence of the Israeli occupation.

CSO: 4400/103

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER AL-WAZZAN

PM241041 Paris LE MATIN in French 19 Nov 82 p 17

[Interview with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan by Zeina Tibi--date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: You were recently given full powers by the National Assembly; what are your priorities for the coming weeks?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: The main priority is unconditional withdrawal by the Israeli occupation army so that Lebanon can regain its independence, sovereignty and unity in keeping with the UN Security Council resolutions.

I am convinced that that withdrawal is inevitable, especially since we observe that the United States wishes to achieve that and has given its pledge through President Reagan himself.

LE MATIN: What is the present state of relations between Lebanon and the PLO?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: I had adopted a clear position before the Palestinian fighters left Beirut: the PLO is an Arab League member and we take account of that in our relations with the PLO. The latter has its office in Beirut and it has also had a representative in Lebanon officially registered with the Foreign Ministry since 1968. We regard the Palestinian people as a fraternal people with a sacred cause. The Palestinians who have been in Lebanon since 1948 are officially registered. They have a special department, the Palestinian refugee affairs department, which comes under the Interior Ministry.

Furthermore, in my latest government statement to parliament, on the basis of which my government won a vote of confidence, I stated that the Palestinians would enjoy our protection and help until they return to their country. Thus all those who want to rebuild their homes will be able to do so without any problem. But, pending a solution to their national problem, they will be subject to Lebanese laws and regulations.

LE MATIN: What is Israel's role in the clashes in the Lebanese mountains (al-Shuf)?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: All sides (Druzes and Maronites) say that Israel is in contact with them and is setting one against the other; we know that Israel's plans and machinations are aimed at dividing the Lebanese. We have reports on some incidents which confirm our conviction. In this affair everything points to Israel and its agents.

LE MATIN: Are you in favor of integrating the Lebanese forces (Christian Militia) into the army?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: I am opposed a priori to the integration of illegal forces into an official army. It is necessary to disband those forces and later examine the cases of people who might be incorporated into the Lebanese Army. It would be unwise simply to incorporate an entire organized force into the army. In any case it is too soon to adopt a definitive attitude on a delicate problem which would concern all the illegal forces and not only the Lebanese forces.

LE MATIN: With regard to rebuilding and foreign aid, what do you hope to receive from the Western countries and from France?

Shafiq al-Wazzan: We are at present examining the country's needs after the wave of destruction which undermines our infrastructures, economy and social life. Many countries are showing their desire to take part in rebuilding Lebanon, and we welcome that. That was the framework for the recent visit by the French delegation, rightly called a "coordination" delegation and chaired by Mr Hautecoeur. The reason why coordination is needed is that there are several spheres of action and several active parties in the rebuilding effort in which France has an important role to play.

CSO: 4400/103

SHI'ITE COUNCIL DENOUNCES BA'LABAKK ATTACKS

NC271804 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] The Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council's legislative and executive bodies held a meeting at its headquarters in al-Hazimiyah today under the chairmanship of Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din. During the meeting, the conferees discussed the Israeli occupation, its interactions on the Lebanese territory and its methods of fomenting sectarian sedition in order to achieve the goal of disintegrating Lebanese society.

The council also reviewed the Arab and international efforts being made to get rid of the Israeli occupation, ensure withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and enable the state to extend its authority throughout Lebanon and assert its sovereignty and independence.

In light of its deliberations, the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council believes that the situation in the south is grave regarding the eventualities of the future of this part of Lebanon. This situation requires that all efforts be focused on ensuring the total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon as far as the international borders.

The Higher Shi'ite Council urgently appealed to all effective Lebanese leaderships in the mountains, be they spiritual, political or cultural, to cooperate in the interests of Lebanon and its sons and the return of peace and coexistence throughout Lebanon. Proceeding from this principle, the council believes that the attack that occurred against the Government House, the army barracks and the citizens' freedom in Ba'labakk is a blatant and denounceable mistake that cannot be justified and must not be repeated, because it distorts the long honorable history of the city of Ba'labakk. The council appealed to all of its sons in Ba'labakk and al-Biqa' to cooperate among themselves and with all Lebanese to consolidate national unity and built a unified Lebanon to stand up to the Israeli occupation and its schemes. It appealed to all Lebanese, particularly those who are able and influential, to bear in mind these dangers and face up to the level of their gravity.

CSO: 4400/103

BRIEFS

WITHDRAWALS, ISRAELI AIMS--Chamber of Deputies speaker Kamil al-As'ad has considered that what is happening in the mountain affects the situation in Lebanon as a whole. He said Israel is not the only one which does not wish Lebanon to stand on its own feet but there are many others who wish so. Speaker al-As'ad called for the rejection of any condition detrimental to Lebanon's sovereignty, which is not restricted to territory since all forms of economic and military domination are also detrimental to sovereignty. Speaker al-As'ad expressed his optimism that the withdrawal of the foreign armies from Lebanon will be achieved within a reasonable time, although we cannot definitely say when. He said: The government is determined to draw up a comprehensive plan for the liberation of the homeland. We do not wish to engage in phasing the negotiations and withdrawals. Israel does not aim at occupying Lebanon but at torpedoing the comprehensive solution in the area. Speaker al-As'ad was talking to editors Doyen Milhim Karam who [visited him] at the head of a delegation of members of the [Editors] Association Board. He considered that the Americans are serious, otherwise we would not have been optimistic. He said the neutralization of the Soviet Union and its approval of the Western initiative is a positive indication. He said the United States is convinced that Lebanon holds the key to peace in the Middle East. He also considered that failure to negotiate is a sort of collusion in the conspiracy and in its continuation. [Text] [NC241634 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Nov 82]

NORTHERN PROVINCE REPORT--In Tripoli, the director of the economic department in the north, Muhammad Suwaysi, has said that the province is free of any Israeli goods. The department has called on all citizens to cooperate and notify it of any Israeli goods found on the markets. [Text] [NC241301 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Nov 82]

JUNBLATT CRITICIZES MEDIA--Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has criticized the official information media--television and radio--and accused them of being biased and of playing one party against another. In a statement today, Junblatt considered the portrayal of the well where the bodies of the people kidnapped from Mafr Nabrakh were found as a kind of incitement. He asked why they do not portray the township of Brih and the attacks on it by the Lebanese forces or the besieged township of 'Aytat. He asked why they do not mention the shaykh who was slain together with his family in (?al-Mutayn). He said 40 citizens from the mountain are being detained by the Phalangist military council. [Text] [NC251813 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Nov 82]

PALESTINIANS RETURN TO BEIRUT--Security reports today affirmed that a large number of armed Palestinians who were deported from Beirut have returned to it. The sources estimate the number of armed men who have returned illegally at approximately 400. Most of these men played a noticeable role during the events against civilians. Security circles question the way these armed men entered Beirut, despite the presence of Lebanese army roadblocks and rigorous instructions to carefully check those who enter Beirut, particularly via the airport. [Text] [NC252224 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 25 Nov 82]

MAGAZINE SEIZED--A detachment of the Lebanese army intelligence directorate yesterday carried out the decision of the directorate general of public security by confiscating the issues of the magazine MAGAZINE, which had published on its front cover the photograph of a person known for having committed several crimes. The individual and a group of his men had occupied the Ba'labakk Government House, attacked the army barracks in the town and prevented the citizens from celebrating Flag Day and Independence Day. Commenting on this decision, a responsible military source said he would have wished that this magazine had published photographs of Independence Day celebrations instead of those of individuals who had disrupted the celebrations in a dear Lebanese area and attacked legal institutions in it. [Text] [NC270722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 27 Nov 82]

CSO: 4400/103

FOOD PRODUCTION FIGURES GIVEN

Tripoli AL-MUNTIJUN in Arabic 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "The Observance of World Food Day"]

[Text] Tripoli--Today, Saturday, the peoples of the world are celebrating World Food Day under the auspices of the FAO which is part of the United Nations. On this occasion an official source in the General People's Committee For Land Reclamation and Repopulation stated that the SPLAJ had made great strides in providing food through the great efforts that have been made to achieve self-sufficiency. During the past agricultural year 1981-82 grain production amounted to 115,495 tons of wheat; 450,312 tons of barley; 592,364 tons of oats; 516,145 bales of straw for animal fodder; and 80,874 bales of oats. In addition 17,097.4 tons of vegetables of various kinds were produced.

The source also reported that 3,333.3 tons of fruit of various kinds were produced during the last growing season.

Livestock was slaughtered in the following amounts: 19,699 head of sheep; 3,952 head of cows; 80 head of camel; 136,851 chickens; and 11,988 turkeys.

During the last season 7,905,147 chickens were sold.

The source reported that other products were sold in the following amounts: 1,712,219 liters of milk; 86,495,649 eggs; 64,204 kg of honey; and 348,724 kg of olive oil.

The source gave the following additional statistics for last year (1981): 127,392 hectares of arable land were reclaimed and repopulated in all parts of the Jamahirivah; 27,395 producing wells were drilled; 81,033 hectares were covered by irrigation systems; 9,116 agricultural housing units were built; 15,471,109 fruit trees and palm trees were planted; and 202,290 hectares of grain were planted.

9123
CSO: 4504/51

NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING NON-LIBYAN ARMY VOLUNTEERS

London AL-JAMAHIRIYAH FI USBU' in Arabic 6 Oct 82 p 9

[Decree No 46 of the commander-in-chief of the Libyan armed forces, issued 42 [sic] July 1982]

[Text] A decree, No 46, by the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, on the terms under which Arab volunteers can serve in the Libyan armed forces.

The commander-in-chief of the armed forces: After studying law No 40 of 1974 pertaining to service in the armed forces, law No 35 of 1977 pertaining to reorganization of the armed forces, and law No 5 of 1978 amending certain statutes of the military law; and following the historic announcement that Arab volunteers would be accepted in the Libyan Arab armed forces in order to mobilize Arab forces for the battle for peace and liberation, the following decree has been issued:

Article 1

The Libyan Arab armed forces will accept as volunteers soldiers from Arab countries who have completed their service in their own countries in accordance with the following conditions, and in compliance with the conditions of acceptance for military service as stipulated in law No 40 of 1974 pertaining to service in the armed forces which do not contradict the provisions of this decree:

1. The prospective volunteer must be of Arab nationality and must not be married to a non-Arab woman.

2. His service not have been terminated due to bad conduct or ill health.

3. He must never have been convicted of a felony or breach of security.

4. No more than 3 years must have elapsed since his discharge from service in his own country.

5. He must be physically fit for work at the time he volunteers.

6. His skills must be needed by the armed forces.

7. His rank must be no greater than colonel.

8. The volunteer must accept whatever special training and job he is assigned.

9. The volunteer will be given the actual rank he held at the time of his discharge from the armed forces in which he had served, and his seniority will be calculated so as to include his former service.

Article 2

Prospective volunteers will submit their applications to the Libyan brotherhood offices or peoples' offices, depending on the situation. These offices will inform the volunteers about the conditions for acceptance, and they will initiate dossiers on them. The completed dossiers will be forwarded to the Office of Organization and Administration where the applications of the prospective volunteers will be carefully examined. The extent to which the conditions are fulfilled will be determined, and the office will notify the chiefs of staff about those who have fulfilled the conditions and deliver their dossiers to them.

Article 3

The chiefs of staff will notify the brotherhood office or people's office of those volunteers who have been accepted and those who have not. All those who have been accepted will be sent to the Jamahiriyah. The chiefs of staff will be notified by telegraph of the volunteers' dates of arrival.

Article 4

The military office of protocol will welcome the volunteers and provide them with food and lodging. It will transport them to the medical examination and personal interview the place and time of which are to be determined by the Office of Organization and Administration.

Article 5

Once the medical examination and the personal interview have been completed the Office of Organization and Administration will prepare a recommendation of appointment and deliver it to the chiefs of staff who will initiate the steps necessary for appointment.

Article 6

The commander-in-chief of the armed forces will issue appointments of commissioned officers, while the general commander will issue appointments of noncommissioned officers and ordinary soldiers.

Article 7

The volunteer is subject to all the laws, regulations and standing orders in force in the Libyan Arab armed forces.

Article 8

The volunteer will have the following rights:

1. He will be allowed to hold the military rank which was issued by the decision of appointment.

2. He will wear the armed forces military uniform in accordance with his branch of service.

3. He can participate in examinations for promotion.

4. He can participate with his unit in exercises and mobilization projects. He also has the right to participate in internal courses.

5. He can wear military insignia and decorations obtained during his previous service after proving that he has earned them.

In all cases he will be treated like his Libyan colleagues except for holding command.

Article 9

The volunteer will be paid a salary and will be given all other financial privileges enjoyed by his colleagues in the Libyan Arab armed forces.

Article 10

The volunteer can be awarded Libyan military medals and decorations if he merits them.

Article 11

A department in the Office of Organization and Administration will be set up to handle all the affairs of Arab volunteers. It will prepare a special register of newly arrived commissioned officers and another for non-commissioned officers and ordinary soldiers.

Article 12

In the computation of the pension the date of appointment will be considered the starting date for calculating the period from which the volunteer earns his pension.

Article 13

Arab volunteers will be subject to termination of service for the same reasons that apply to Libyan soldiers.

Article 14

The armed forces service law applies to volunteers as well as their Libyan military colleagues, taking the provisions of Article 1 of this decree into account, as well as all military laws that are in effect. Volunteers will be treated like Libyan soldiers in all respects.

Article 15

It is the duty of the general commander of the armed forces to implement this decree and to take the steps necessary to accomplish this starting from the date the decree is promulgated. This measure voids all other provisions.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi
Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces

Issued on 4 Shawwal 1391 Hegira, 42 [sic] July 1982

9123
CSO: 4504/51

RIYADH URGES U.S., UK TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH PLO

LD252238 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Commentary by Hashim Abdu Hashim]

[Text] Peace moves are being made these days in more than one direction, but judging them will depend on the extent of any real role for the Palestinians by means of which they would decide their future through their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. The fact is that the Arab efforts now being exerted through the seven-man committee should meet with the importance and cooperation they deserve on the part of the states that the committee intends to visit to look into the details of a positive action toward peace.

These states must realize that dealing directly with the PLO is the sole means of reaching a common understanding of how a settlement process should be. Equivocating over, or refusing the principle of the organization's participation in the Arab delegation would confirm the control of international Zionism over international decision, and its influence on the persuasion of states that, we believe, respect the legitimate rights of peoples and move rapidly in the direction that serves stability.

For this reason we still believe that Britain has enough time to reexamine its positions and realize that it should change its policy, biased toward the Zionist entity since Balfour's contribution with his ill-fated declaration, to the plating of this entity in the region at the expense of the people of Palestine. Otherwise it would in a coming stage lose many real friends together with international respect and would shake the confidence of the Arab states in it. The same thing applies to the various other states which the committee will be visiting in the context of its plan. For we believe that the American and British positions will not serve the constructive efforts being made and will offer nothing new to the peace process in general, if they both persist in ignoring the Palestinian rights and in refusing to recognize the PLO.

But what makes us very optimistic over the possibility of a change in these biased positions is the open growth of international support for the legitimate Arab rights, while Israel's isolation is widening, especially after world public realized that the presence of Israel, backed by a number of

superpowers, constituted a threat to world peace. Evidence to this is provided by the fact that yesterday evening an Arab proposal to the effect that endeavors be made to prevent Israel from possessing nuclear weapons and to put Israel's nuclear activity under international control, was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly with a majority of 91 votes. America and Britain abstained, and 31 delegates did not take part in the voting.

This means that the international community has begun to realize the source of danger and regards Israel as a force of destruction in the region and not a force of peace. America, Britain and others should realize that peace cannot be established in the absence of a strategic balance of power between the Arabs and Israel, a balance necessary and inevitable to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

CSO: 4400/101

MINISTER ON ARAB SITUATION, IRAN-IRAQ WAR

LD291400 Riyadh SPA in English 1226 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Riyadh, 29 Nov (SPA)--Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamanai, in an interview published today, said the outcome of the Third Gulf Summit in Manama was another success following the previous summits held in Riyadh and Abu Dhabi.

He told the Jidda-based 'Ukaz that the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was to "lay down rules and bases of cooperation among member states."

Dr Yamani reasserted the council states' "unwavering support for the Palestine cause" and said they were fully backing the Palestinian people's struggle to "recover their legitimate rights and establish their state on national territory."

He said the GCC states would "continue to make efforts through all possible means to explain and assert the Arab stand adopted at the FES Summit."

Referring to the kingdom's role in Lebanon, Dr Yamani said King Fahd had paid great attention to the Lebanese issue and that the Saudi monarch's concern stemmed from his strong belief in the Arab character of Lebanon and its people.

He noted that the kingdom had been always keen to play a positive role in Lebanon and that it continued seeking the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Dr Yamani said the kingdom was also "striving to resolve the Lebanese crisis in a way ensuring national reconciliation among all factions involved in the conflict."

Commenting on the Iraq-Iran war, Dr Yamani said the kingdom had not lost hope yet in the efficacy of diplomatic efforts underway to put an end to the fighting through peaceful means, taking into consideration the rights of both sides.

He called on the Islamic and Arab states to make an effort to end the war which, he said, served only the interests of their foes headed by Zionist enemies.

The information minister lauded Iraq's positive stand towards mediation efforts to put an end to the war of attrition and affirmed the kingdom's determination to "prevent the escalation of the war and intervention by foreign parties to prolong it for their benefit and the benefit of our common enemy, namely Israel."

He hoped that Iranian leaders would respond positively to calls for ending the war.

Referring to the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, Dr Yamani expressed confidence that the upcoming phase would witness an Egyptian-Arab rapproachement for the benefit of Egypt and the Arab nation.

He noted that the kingdom had been always in favour of collective action and to unify Arab ranks and realise Arab solidarity.

Commenting on the balance of power between the two big powers and the Arab nation, Dr Yamani said the big powers had been able to "divide the Arab world and disintegrate the huge Islamic force by fomenting discord among Arab and Islamic countries and exhausting their strength through marginal wars."

Referring to "tendentious campaigns" against the kingdom's domestic and foreign policy, Dr Yamani said this was due to the kingdom's efforts to "achieve Islamic and Arab solidarity and its keenness to prevent any foreign attempts to intervene in the gulf region's domestic affairs."

He added that the policy of keeping the gulf region free from superpower conflicts was "provoking the enemies of Islam and Arabism headed by the Zionists, communists and imperialists who are awaiting a chance to harm the kingdom and to force it to abandon its noble objectives."

CSO: 4400/101

FURTHER REPORT ON SPEAKER AL-AS'AD REMARKS

NC241945 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Among others, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil Al-As'ad today received editors Doyen Milhim Karam and the members of the [Editors] Association Board who briefed him on the situation of the journalists and their demands, the fulfillment of which has been postponed because of other national priorities. They also presented to him a list of their professional demands. Speaker Al-As'ad promised to give these demands every attention.

The meeting then turned into a press conference during which Speaker Al-As'ad answered the questions of those present. The first question was about the withdrawals [of foreign forces] from Lebanon and the dates of these withdrawals. Speaker Al-As'ad expressed his optimism that the withdrawals will be achieved within a reasonable time but, as for giving the dates on which these withdrawals will take place, this is not possible now. What can be affirmed is that there is a determination to achieve these withdrawals and that the plan for the liberation of the homeland will be one that will involve every inch of Lebanese territory and all the details that might constitute obstacles. The withdrawal will take place after this plan has been worked out.

He said: If one inch of Lebanese territory remains unliberated, that would mean that the whole of Lebanon is not liberated. Lebanon cannot be Lebanon if it is not completely liberated. We must not engage in phased negotiations and withdrawals. Unlike other states and in view of its democratic and geographic structure, Lebanon cannot survive as a state if one part of it is cut off.

Replying to another question, Speaker Al-As'ad said: If the Americans were not serious, we would not have been optimistic. This international initiative [not further identified] was made with everybody's approval. Even the neutralization of the Soviet Union is a positive step and a tacit approval of the initiative. The United States is convinced that the solution of the Lebanese problem is the key to Middle East peace.

Asked about the Lebanese-Israeli Liaison Committee, Speaker Al-As'ad said: When your land is occupied, you can refuse to negotiate on the withdrawal of the occupier. This means that the conspiracy against you is continuing

[passage as heard]. A proof of this is what is happening in Ash-Shuf and in the south with Israel's planning. Therefore, the government must not pause [to ponder] any formalities regarding the negotiations--negotiations which could lead to the noncompletion of the withdrawal. Israel will not withdraw easily and we must reject every condition that is detrimental to our sovereignty from whatever side.

Asked about his proposal on Arab and international participation in the negotiations, Speaker Al-As'ad said: The liberation of the Lebanese territories is an Arab demand. Therefore, the Arabs will be represented in future negotiations for achieving this demand, even though they will be absent physically. As for international participation, we are keen on the United States being a full partner, because Israel needs a deterrent and the United States is the guarantee for the results of the negotiations.

Asked about the rumors which said withdrawals would take place on specific dates, such as [Lebanese] independence day, and whether the fact that these withdrawals have not taken place means an evasion by the United States; Speaker Al-As'ad said: In fact, there was no evasion of responsibility by the United States. What was rumored about withdrawals on specific occasions was not in the core of the U.S. program with Philip Habib. I perceive in the U.S. stand every (?determination) and desire to achieve all the required withdrawals. [passage omitted]

Asked how he explains the Ba'labakk incidents when Ba'labakk is distant from the areas in which Israel is present, Speaker Al-As'ad said: Many, and not Israel alone, prefer Lebanon not to stand on its own two feet but to continue in its tragedy. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4400/101

RIYADH RADIO BACKS FAHD'S EFFORTS TO UNIFY ARABS

GF221804 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Nov 82

['Abdallah Sulayman al-Khurayyif news analysis]

[Text] After the Third Gulf Summit which followed the trip of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to fraternal Morocco, his majesty is currently visiting Algeria within the framework of his continuous efforts to fulfill his sincere desire of uniting the Arab ranks in order to bolster their power, and guarantee their capability to defend themselves and to restore their prestige, which has been undermined by marginal differences that have been exploited and created by the enemies of the nation in order to disperse the Arabs and divide them.

It is natural that Fahd's talks with Algerian President Bendjedid will cover all the Arab issues. However, some of these issues are more urgent than others and concentration on them will be more intense. His Majesty King Fahd summed this up when he said that the visit will offer an opportunity to discuss the interests of the Arab nation and to unify its stands. This implies that there are a lot of matters that the sincere Saudi leadership is concerned about.

In this regard, there is a need to resolve the Palestinian issue and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their inalienable right to an independent Palestinian state on their national soil. This requires many things, including an Arab unanimity and means to achieve this solution, which are found in the Arab peace plan that Fahd launched and which was adopted by the 12th Arab Summit in Fes as a unified Arab peace plan for the Middle East. The Arabs have only to practically implement this plan through their international contacts and their relations with the world countries. It could be that the trips of the seven-member Arab committee which stems from the Fes Summit translate this goal which was adopted by the Arab leaders.

The Saudi leadership believes that unified Arab action and a unified Arab stance are two important factors in providing the Arab will with more momentum, and King Fahd has shown keenness to achieve that, since it is the basis on which Arab hopes are founded. This keenness was revealed in the continued reconcilliation efforts which the leadership of this country have made through the Arab and Islamic arenas, and which have achieved success in many arenas

and levels by narrowing differences which--regretfully--dominated the relations among the brothers and blocked their associations and contacts.

Among the elements that should prevail in order to create a unified and powerful Arab front is to prepare the members of the Arab family to shoulder this huge responsibility. Here lies the importance of clearing the air in this house, reconciling differences among its members and encouraging those preoccupied members to work with their brothers.

In light of all that, we have the importance of the Moroccan-Algerian rapproachement and solving the problem that exists between them regarding Western Sahara in such a way that does not contravene with their national interests. Here also lies the importance or even the need to work toward ending the Iraqi-Iranian war as soon as possible for many reasons, among which is to enable fraternal Iraq to play its full Arab role in dealing with fateful Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue and to prepare the Iranian side to participate in the Islamic action against those who desecrate the holy places of the Muslims in Palestine. The danger of the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran is fully recognized. Among the most important characteristics of this war is that in addition to the fact that Iraq has consumed most of the energies it yearns to direct in the service of the fateful Arab issue, the Iranians--being an Islamic wing--have also consumed a lot of their capabilities, which should be directed against the enemies of Islam in Palestine instead of against an Arab Islamic country, and even squandered them on matters that have nothing to do with confronting the enemies of its Arabism and its doctrine. The repeated consequences of the Iraqi-Iranian battles is thousands of deaths and the destruction of much war and defensive equipment, which should only be destroyed in the sincere confrontation of the enemies of the doctrine and the human being.

If the Arab and Islamic worries constitute grave worries for the children of this nation, His Majesty King Fahd gave them special priority in the series of constructive efforts aimed at restoring the Arab rights, preserving the Islamic holy places and forming a strong Arab nature capable of defending itself and moving in accordance with the supreme Arab interest.

If Fahd's tours mean shouldering these responsibilities and determining to tackle these topics in a way that serves all Arab and Islamic issues, they also mean a wise leadership policy, which we hope will characterize all leaders of the Arab region. Therein the Arabs will regain their effective historical influence and will have new energy to defend the region and safeguard its independence and sovereignty, and as a result, they will be able to fill any hole in which their enemies are hiding.

CSO: 4400/101

SAUDI COMMENTATOR NOTES NEED FOR ARAB COORDINATION

LD211546 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Hashim Abdu Hashim news analysis]

[Text] Is it possible to say that the exchange of visits among leaders and commanders will automatically mean an immediate end to chronic problems? Is it possible to believe that every visit by one leader to another will directly lead to decisive, comprehensive results? These are two important questions which reflect the optimism the Arab man feels these days as a result of his succumbing to despair and constant failures.

The truth of the matter is that the scope of problems, the intensity of tensions and the depth of the sufferings witnessed by the region recently make it impossible to overcome all this huge inheritance with such ease and rule out continued unlimited optimism. Otherwise, we would be minimizing the weight of these crises, which would be unrealistic.

For example, it would be an exaggeration to say that it will be possible to reach a quick and unexpected end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, particularly after all the efforts exerted on various levels have failed to reach any tangible result. However, this does not mean that it is impossible for us to accomplish such a result, once sincere efforts join together, various channels are used to attain this goal and further willing and constructive efforts are exerted sincerely to end the tragedy.

Likewise, one cannot imagine the possibility of ending the Israeli occupation of Lebanon with ease and by mere consultations or contacts. This is because each side has stands that conflict with the aspirations and wishes of the other side. However, through cooperation, consultation and constant coordination, it will be possible for efforts to rally together and to create favorable conditions that would enable this nation to rid itself of this new occupation.

It is likewise impossible to imagine that differences over a question like that of the Sahara, for example, can be solved by merely raising the issue. However, through objective dialogues stemming from care for unified Arab action, clear common objectives and sound attitudes, it will inevitably be possible in the end to reach a common vision that will bolster cooperation among the brothers and create more favorable conditions for joint action and

better opportunities for direct dialogue among the parties concerned at the right time.

What is important is a joint desire to seek an end to the problems and crises. What is also important is readiness and desire to take the path leading to safeguarding the unity of this nation and consolidating its capabilities instead of squandering these capabilities and energies. What is also important is comprehensive understanding of the dimensions inherent in the continuation of these pockets, which exhaust the energies of unified Arab action, and of the gravity of continued wars of attrition and their effect on the destinies and chances of honorable life of the area's peoples.

In view of all this, the main concern of the leadership of this country is to create the necessary highest common denominators and to lay the strong foundation for collective action in light of the integrated objectives, in order to serve these objectives rather than the rifts and divisions that have long divided the nation.

Undoubtedly, King Fahd's visit to Algeria falls within this framework. It is a visit of Arab and Islamic action. It is a visit for the responsible exchange of views and consultations. We are confident that the wisdom of the brothers in Algeria and their tangible appreciation of issues will meet with our desire to create the necessary impetus for finding constructive practical solutions for all the matters that concern the Arab and Islamic nations.

CSO: 4400/101

RIYADH URGES USSR TO WITHDRAW FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD271454 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Hashim 'Abduh Mashim analysis]

[Excerpts] Under its new leadership the Soviet Union can confirm to the world that the era of expansionist ambitions has ended and that there is a real desire for coexistence based on the rights of all peace-loving peoples will prevail during Andropov's era. Yes, the Soviet Union can confirm this by withdrawing from Afghanistan under agreements guaranteeing security and stability in this part of the world and leaving its people alone to determine their own future and to choose their regime that would bring about stability. What the Soviet leaders can do in this regard is to review their policies and stop practicing (?hegemony) and tutelage over states and peoples [words indistinct] into new spheres of influence and axis in the East-West conflict in the widest polarization process that deprives these peoples of the will and ability to make their own national decisions free from influence by other powers.

The peace-loving nations, foremost of which is the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, confirmed all these principles in the current UN General Assembly debate. The Saudi UN delegate called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and enable the Afghan people to determine their own future either through a public referendum or by UN-supervised free elections. [Word indistinct] the Soviet Union into Afghanistan [words indistinct] an expansionist policy aimed at expanding the spheres of influence on the pretext of what it calls preserving the Soviet Union's gains to strike a strategic balance with the United States in various parts of the world.

We wonder how security and stability can be achieved and peace prevail in this world and not the policy of domination by big powers [words indistinct] the small nations to exercise their national rights to sovereignty and independence. [passage omitted]

The new Soviet administration can [words indistinct] the Soviet policy inherited from the past, will regain international confidence in it and consolidate its strength vis-a-vis the other big powers by contributing to the establishment of peace and preserving the independence of other countries and

noninferference in their internal affairs and supporting international legality.

Maybe Andropov will deal with these issues with a new attitude so that he can restore lost confidence in a great world power such as the Soviet Union and will succeed in proving to the countries and peoples of the world that the policy of containment [words indistinct] the desire for cooperation based on full respect for countries and the establishment of equitable relations with them and on a common desire for peace [words indistinct].

CSO: 4400/101

RIYADH VIEWS BRITISH POSITION ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD281952 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Commentary by (Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir)]

[Text] Until now nothing has appeared to confirm or deny the news that Britain has made the visit of the Arab delegation, scheduled in the coming 2 days of negotiation about the chances provided by the unified Arab project for peace in the Middle East, conditional on an Arab recognition of Israel--a condition that must be met if the delegation's visit and talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, is to take place. One must bear in mind that Britain bears special and distinguished responsibility for the responsibilities of other superpowers towards the Palestinian issue, which represents the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East.

Britain is the country that was behind the creation of the Palestinian problem after the First World War. Her foreign minister, Balfour, was the one who promised the Zionist Jewish gangs in 1917 that a national homeland would be established for the Jews in Palestine. In 1936 Winston Churchill, who was occupying the post of minister of British colonies, announced to the Arab Palestinian delegation that visited London to negotiate about the future of Palestine. In the shadow of the British encouragement of Jewish immigration to it, that Britain was committed to honor the promise given in her name by Foreign Minister Balfour to the Jews that they could establish their state in Palestine. Hence we realize Britain's responsibility for the Jewish usurption of Palestine, establishment of their state, Israel, on it and rendering its original people homeless.

The Jews seized 1/2 of Palestine during the British mandate Eram, including all the possessions of its people, be it built-on, cultivated or uncultivated land, thanks to British political and administrative support. The whole of Palestine came under the so-called State of Israel's fist. In light of all political and military developments that have occurred around the Palestinian issue, it was hoped that Britain would be more biased towards the Palestinians' rights and the justice that will return usurped rights to their owners--or perhaps it was even Britain's obligation as a superpower enjoying the privilege of permanent membership in the UN Security Council and having a distinguished responsibility to enforce the UN Charter, international law and the principles of justice and right.

Therefore, Britain should reconsider her political attitude regarding the Palestinian issue and use her international role to support the Arab and international efforts to find a peaceful and just settlement to the Palestinian issue before placing specific conditions on Arab delegations that visit her.

Then she will be a country practicing her international responsibilities with a high measure of commitment to the principles of right and justice. Otherwise, any stand contrary to that will arouse strong doubts about her true intentions toward the fate of the Palestinian issue, which is an issue of destiny for the entire Arab nation.

CSO: 4400/101

BRIEFS

FINANCE FOR ALGERIAN IMPORTS--Jidda, 21 Nov (WAKH)--An agreement between the Islamic Development Bank and Algeria was signed in Jidda today. The $24 million provides for financing the import of primary materials for various industries in Algeria. [Text] [GF211458 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT 21 Nov 82]

JIDDA OIL OUTPUT--Jidda--Jidda oil refinery has now attained a total production capacity of 93,000 barrels a day. [Text] [GF270510 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 82 p 15]

CSO: 4400/101

SYRIAN DAILY URGES U.S. TO HONOR PLEDGES

JN271111 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus, 27 Nov (SANA)—TISHRIN says: Had the United States been serious about discussing or settling the Lebanese question, including the Israeli invasion, and tackling this issue through logical and legal means, it would have found that envoy Habib's mission should start and end with Israel, because it is the root of the problem and the starting point for its solution.

In today's editorial, the paper explains: The solution must start with Israeli comprehensive withdrawal from Lebanon and with the United States carrying out its pledges and agreements with Syria reached in the talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Habib.

The paper says: Any dialogue on this issue following a different course will not be serious and will lack U.S. credibility, and its logical conclusion will be that the United States will go back on its pledges as it previously did on similar occasions.

TISHRIN adds: The strangest thing is that the U.S. administration is forgetting its pledges and attempting through Habib, the man behind the pledges, to move the dialogue to matters unrelated to the main issue, which is Israeli comprehensive withdrawal according to the case-fire agreement reached between President Al-Asad and Reagan through Philip Habib exactly 5 and 1/2 months ago. The United States is now trying to trade Syrian withdrawal for another withdrawal, knowing that there is no logical connection between them. Furthermore, this issue was not raised before any of the dialogues between President Al-Asad and Philip Habib.

After referring to U.S. attempts to drive a wedge between Syria and Lebanon, and between Syria and President Amin Al-Jummayil and his legitimate administration through false and secondary solutions, the paper stresses: The ball now is in the U.S. court and it behooves the U.S. administration to play its role in carrying out its pledges to Syria and Lebanon. After that, there will definitely be no problem between Syria and Lebanon, and the Syrian forces in Lebanon at the behest of President Al-Jumayyil.

TISHRIN concludes: We in Syria know the real peace and the U.S. capitulatory peace. We also know their requirements and the roads leading to them. We have opted for the struggle road and are preparing for this option whatever the burdens and sacrifices might be. Only a just peace meeting the demands and the future of our nation will prevail.

CSO: 4400/102

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO SYRIA--Damascus, 1 Dec (SANA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received the credentials of (Le Thi Shinh), Vietnam's ambassador to Damascus, and Jose Miguel Quintana, Venezuela's ambassador in Damascus, respectively. [Text] [JN011749 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Dec 82]

SAUDI AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA--Damascus, 28 Nov (SANA)--This afternoon, Prime Minister 'Abd Ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Saudi ambassador 'Abdallah Salih al-Fadl on the occasion of his assumption of the post as Saudi ambassador in Damascus. [Text] [JN281442 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Nov 82]

OUTGOING TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Damascus, 28 Nov (SANA)--The prime minister today received Mustafa Aksin, Turkey's ambassador in Damascus, at the end of his term of office. [JN281442 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Nov 82]

OUTGOING SWEDISH AMBASSADOR--Damascus, 28 Nov (SANA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received the Swedish ambassador in Damascus at the end of his term of office. [Text] [JN281442 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1410 GMT 28 Nov 82]

CSO: 4400/102

CULTURAL ATTACHE IN MOSCOW DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS STUDYING THERE

Sanaa AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 12 Aug 82 p 5

[Interview with Professor Muhammah al-Shami, Cultural Advisor at the YAR embassy in Moscow, by 'Ali al-Ashmuri: "Problems of Yemeni Students in the Soviet Union in the Process of Being Solved: Conversation with the Cultural Advisor in Our Embassy in Moscow"; date of interview not given]

[Text] Eliminating illiteracy and building a cultured, aware, nationalistic generation is one of the goals of the great 26 September revolution. Our intelligent government, under the leadership of Col 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, President of the Republic and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, has turned most of its attention to this area. This is noted through the material and moral support to our students at home and abroad.

The recent visit of our president and commander, Col 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, to the Soviet Union; his meeting with the students and officials at our embassy in Moscow; his giving them the necessary guidance and command to dispense financial aid to the students studying there; his plainness and his understanding of the students' problems: All this makes us feel that the political leadership in our country does not and never will ignore any of the problems of its student citizens. This was confirmed at our embassy in the Soviet Union.

The solicitude and attention bestowed upon our students by our embassy in Moscow has not been the good fortune of any other foreign students. We are in a position for which we are envied; the state is not negligent in anything. Our students have only to exert their utmost efforts toward good intellectual achievement and return to the nation specialists who serve their nation and give even a fraction of what it gave. Based on what was offered us and extensive knowledge of the situation of our students, we met with Professor Muhammad al-Shami, Cultural Advisor at our embassy in Moscow. The following is the outcome of the interview:

[Question] Professor Muhammad: First of all, how do you establish cultural relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The Yemen Arab Republic is tied to our friend, the Soviet Union, by deep and close relationships in various areas. Cultural relations come to the forefront because they play a fundamental role in educating and training

the Yemeni cadres which are needed in all areas of our life, especially those related to the programs of development which our country is currently witnessing. The visit by our president and commander, Col 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, to our friend, the Soviet Union, has reaffirmed the depth of the ties between these two friendly nations and to open new horizons of understanding and cooperation. This visit had a great effect and good results in expanding the horizons of cooperation between these two friendly nations.

With a short time there will come into being a cultural agreement for the next 5 years, beginning with 1983. It will specify more prominent cooperation and aid, which will be offered by our friend, the Soviet Union, to our country in the area of education and instruction.

[Question] Is it permitted for us to know the more prominent activities of the attaches?

[Answer] The work of the cultural attache's office in the Soviet Union is abundant by virtue of the increase in the number of students and the fact that they are scattered among 28 Soviet cities. There are great distances separating one city and another. Cultural work relies first of all on field visits, so that we can get to know the reality of the student's situation. This work requires an integrated administrative apparatus and financial capabilities which help us move around and offer assistance to the needy student. The Ministry of Education and Instruction has tried to support the administrative apparatus of the attache's office by appointing two persons from the ministry. The other problems of the attache's office are under study with the responsible parties. The main problem which it faces is that students are sent by various agencies to study in the Soviet Union without the prior coordination through which we would be able to know what specialty they were sent for and the duration of the study.

[Question] What do you have to say about the most conspicuous student problems faced by those whom we send to study in the Soviet Union? And how is the attache's office trying to solve them?

[Answer] The most evident problems are some students not continuing in the specialty which was specified for them, and the desire of some others to transfer from one city to another, which results in annoying the official agencies in the host country, in addition to the other student problems, such as dismissal--transferring a student from a high level institute to an intermediate institute. In this regard I would like to point out that our government and the host country have granted the student the opportunity to prove that he is qualifying himself to face the future with an educated attitude. The student is obligated to be intent upon his future and earnest about his country's reputation through his adherence to the rules and regulations and his devotion to his studies. Intentional dereliction of duty, repetitive unexcused absence, postponement of examinations, misbehavior [toward] the deans of the Soviet universities and institutes: All of this results in taking the steps you mentioned in your question. The role of the attache's office comes in when it is verified that the student is proper in his conduct and concerned about and devoted to his studies. It does not encourage retention of those who misbehave.

[Question] To what extent is the Ministry of Education and Higher Learning in the Soviet Union favorable to you in solving the various matters which touch on educational cooperation?

[Answer] The time which I have spent [here] so far is short, but I can assure you that the Ministry of Education and Higher Learning in the Soviet Union is cooperating with us in facilitating our task. In its turn, it views the cultural relations between the two countries with respect and esteem. During the past week, Professor (Marev), director general of Cultural Relations arrived arrived in Sana' as a representative of the Ministry of Education and Higher Learning in the Soviet Union to participate in making selections and finalizing the matter of Yemeni students who are to be sent to study during the next school year.

[Question] What about the role of the Ministry of Education in our country in supporting the actions of the attache's office and solving its problems?

[Answer] The Ministry of Education is concerned about the situation of the cultural attache's office in Moscow. Recent assignments for some of the employees give an indication of the extent of its concern in providing an administrative apparatus capable of carrying out the responsibilities of the attache's office and leading it forward until it performs its role in building good cultural relations with our friend, the Soviet Union, in accordance with the directives of our president and commander, Col 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih. There are some problems which we are facing in our activities, which limit our progress, and which are now under study; they will certainly be the focus of the ministry's attention. The minister has given directives to supply all requirements which are requested and which will have a part in solving the students' problems and in caring for them.

[Question] The students studying in the Soviet Union have begun to notice a difference in the activities of the attache's office on the basis of its move to the new location and its emergence in a manner which is a credit to the nation, and subsequently on the basis of the field visits which you are making to the universities, colleges, and institutes, and your meetings with official parties to keep track of student conditions. Are there any ideas about improving the economic situation of the students?

[Answer] There is a project which was presented to Dr Ahmad Muhammad al-Isbahi which is aimed at reviewing the monthly assistance which is currently paid to the students, so as to make it appropriate to the economic situation and the living conditions in the host country. The project is also aimed at putting them on an equal footing with their fellow students in the East European nations, who are granted 100 percent [support] by His Excellency, the President (may God protect him!). The project will definitely receive attention from the minister of education and instruction, who devotes a lot of his time and effort to student affairs and conditions.

[Question] To conclude the interview, is there any advice you wish to direct to the Yemeni students studying in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] My advice to the Yemeni students is to dedicate themselves to study and intellectual achievement, that they may return armed with knowledge to take part in building a modern Yemen, to eliminate the symptoms of backwardness which we inherited from the era of imams. They should avoid controversies and fights, which at no time are a source of good for our people. This goes along with my wishes for their good fortune and success.

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